

DAILY REPORT

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ISLAND IMPLIES READINESS TO ACCEPT U.S. AIRCRAFT

OW221643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 23 KYODO -- The village assembly on Miyakejima Island some 150 kilometers south of Tokyo has expressed an implicit readiness to prove a base for night training of planes of the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway, it was reported Thursday.

The assembly Wednesday adopted a resolution asking the government to build an airport on the island capable of accommodating large jet aircraft and which can be used both publicly and privately. The resolution, part of plans for rehabilitation of the island affected by a volcanic eruption last October, does not explicitly offer use of the airport by the Midway's aircraft, but an assemblyman unofficially admitted it did.

The Defense Facilities Administration Agency said it will contact the assembly as soon as possible. The agency also said it is possible that the air facility for night flight training will be built according to the U.S. request if the island is ready to accept it. But there are problems because the island is part of a national park.

The Midway aircraft have been using Atsugi Air Station in Kanagawa Prefecture west of Tokyo for their night training. Atsugi is used jointly by Japanese and U.S. military aircraft. But the residents living around Atsugi Air Station complained about the jet noise and the number of night flights was restricted. U.S. military authorities requested Japan to prove a substitute air base and this was the biggest issue in bilateral defense talks last August.

U.S. BLAMED FOR SWELLING ACCOUNT SURPLUS

OW221141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- The Reagan administration's economic policies, while helping to push up Japan's real economic growth by 1.1 percent, are to blame for a third of this country's swelling current account surplus, according to a government analysis released Thursday.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) projected in its latest "Economic Outlook" that Japan's current account surplus this year will increase to 22.5 billion dollars from last year's 6.9 billion dollars. But the government's Economic Planning Agency said in its analysis that 7 billion dollars of the estimated surplus is attributable to the fiscal and monetary policy mix adopted since mid-1982 by the United States.

The agency said Japan's stringent fiscal policy has had an effect of increasing the country's current account surplus by "just over 1.4 billion dollars." The EPA analysis also said that the high interest rates due to the Reagan administration's economic policies prompted the Japanese yen's value to fall by 7 to 11 percent against the dollar between the first half of 1983 and the latter half of this year.

BRITAIN CANCELS 'INVINCIBLE'S' PORT CALLS

OW230327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 23 KYODO -- Britain informed Japan Friday that its aircraft carrier Invincible would not call at any Japanese ports early next year, Japanese officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials said that a British Embassy official in Tokyo said the British naval vessel put aside plans to visit Japan "as the timing is not appropriate." The Japanese side was quoted as saying in reply that Japan would welcome any British naval ships making friendship calls at Japanese ports, and would maintain the non-nuclear principles not to allow nuclear weapons brought into Japan. The British Government had sounded out Japan on calls by the Invincible to several Japanese ports to show the flag and the plan triggered discussion in this country as the flattop could be carrying nuclear arms. The British side did not give any reason why it dropped the plan, but it is apparent that the British Government considered the friendly relations between the two countries could be affected by the port calls, it was suggested.

NEPAL'S KING ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

OW221105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya of Nepal arrived here Thursday for a six-day unofficial visit to Japan. During their stay until December 27, the royal couple will meet with Emperor Hirohito and visit an auto factory of Nissan Motor Co. at Zama, west of Tokyo. It is their first visit to Japan since their state visit in 1978.

MINISTRY PROPOSES INTEREST RATE LIBERALIZATION

OW221649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 22 Dec 83

[By Masakatsu Kurita, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- A senior Finance Ministry official said Thursday the ministry plans to liberalize interest rates on large bank deposits with a minimum size of possibly 20 million yen (85,000 dollars) from next spring as part of its measures to "internationalize" the Japanese capital and financial market.

The official, who wished to remain anonymous, said the details for partial interest rate liberalization would be announced after the Financial System Research Council, an advisory organ to the finance minister, submitted its recommendation in April or May next year.

However, he discounted the possibility of interest rate guidelines for short-term and small bank deposits being removed in view of the strong opposition from the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry which runs a nationwide network of 25,000 post offices handling small deposits. At present, the Bank of Japan sets mandatory guidelines for interest rates of each category of bank deposits -- 5 percent for six-month time deposits (4.75 percent from January 4), for example.

On the other hand, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry determines interest rates on postal savings independently from the central bank, a perennial source of friction between the ministry on one hand and the Finance Ministry and banks on the other.

The ministry official predicted liberalization of interest rates on small bank deposits, a final goal of Japan's monetary policy, would take time as no political leader has ever convinced the nation's post offices that there should be uniform determination of all interest rates.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa Tuesday asked the government to reconfirm an agreement reached among the ministers of finance and posts and telecommunications and the chief cabinet secretary in September 1981, calling for "coordinated and flexible adjustment" of bank deposits and postal savings. Maekawa complained the Postal Ministry is distorting the agreement and urged the ministry to follow commercial banks in determining interest rates on postal savings.

But the ministry appears determined to reject his appeal and brace itself for a full-scale war with the Finance Ministry. "We need powerful political leadership to change the Postal Ministry's mind," the senior finance official lamented. He objected to the central bank's plan to eliminate controls on interest rates on three-month and six-month time deposits for the same reason. "Such short-term deposits as well as small bank deposits are in direct competition with postal savings," he said.

The Bank of Japan hopes to eliminate interest rate guidelines for all time deposits with a maturity of less than six months as such deposits tend to be shifted to more profitable postal savings, Maekawa said recently.

But the official warned the Postal Ministry would raise strong objection to such move and predicted what is possible now is to liberalize interest rates on only small deposits with a maturity of less than six months.

Some banking leaders have already proposed interest rates on large deposits of more than (?1 million) yen should be liberalized, to which both the Finance Ministry and the central bank agree.

CABINET APPROVES NTT TRADE PACT EXTENSION

OW230151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 23 KYODO -- The Cabinet Friday approved temporary extension of the governmental agreement on procurements by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT), due to expire at the end of this year, a government announcement said. The 1980 agreement is effective until next March 31, the announcement said.

The three-year pact opened the way for foreign makers to supply the Japanese telecommunication monopoly. Diplomatic notes on the temporary extension will be exchanged before long, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Japan has proposed to extend the pact for another three years, but failed to win Washington's consent. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock reportedly wants the matter be settled in a package with other trade issues pending between Japan and the United States, according to the sources.

BRIEFS

AID TO TONGA -- Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- Japan extended 600 million yen (about 2.5 million dollars) in grant aid to Tonga for construction of a high school, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Notes of agreement were exchanged between Ken Ikebe, Japanese Ambassador to Tonga, and S.I. Kavaliku, Tongan minister of education in Suva Thursday. The Japanese assistance will help raise educational standard in Tonga and narrow the educational gap between the many islands making up the country, the ministry said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 22 Dec 83 OW]

NODONG SINMUN REACTS TO U.S. ACTIONS IN LEBANON

Reagan's Remarks Scorned

SK220430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the claim of U.S. President Reagan and State Secretary Shultz that the attack on the Syrian positions in Lebanon by U.S. planes was for "protecting the U.S. troops" NODONG SINMUN Thursday brands it as a robber's logic. Noting that it is a trite method of the U.S. imperialists to cry about "protection of Americans" each time they commit international brigandism, the author of the commentary says:

Down through history, the U.S. imperialists have invaded other countries under the cloak of "protection of Americans." Under the same cloak did they crush the Dominican people's struggle against dictatorship and for democracy 18 years ago. And this method was repeated in Grenada in October this year. As admitted by U.S. intelligence organs and official figures, the Americans in Grenada did not feel any threat to their lives. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists overran this small island country, utterly defenceless with a large aggression force under the pretext of "protecting Americans." Thus, "protection of Americans" by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a brigandish sophism for justifying their aggression on others.

After invading Grenada under the brigandish pretext of "protection," the U.S. imperialists attacked Syria and are making desperate efforts to swallow up Nicaragua, El Salvador and other parts of the world.

In his nationally televised speech some time ago, Reagan contended that the days were gone when the Americans thought that the interests and security of their country were under threat only when foreign forces came upon its coast and Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Casey declared that the United States would make it an iron rule to attack any part of developing countries whose revolutionary changes threaten its interests. This meant that all regions of the world were within the "sphere of interests" of the United States and it would interfere in any region and any country of the world with the mobilisation of armed forces.

More Criticism

SK230457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- U.S. President Reagan recently revealed his intention to continue bombing positions of the Syrian Army in the future, blaring that in case of an attack on the U.S. forces stationed in Lebanon from hostile forces they will retaliate all the same. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

The U.S. imperialists' espionage against the Syrian Army positions is a direct military provocation and, accordingly, Syria's firing at the provokers is a legitimate self-defensive measure. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists, like a thief calling other thieves, cry over an "attack." This is a brigandish hokum that can be uttered only by such heinous aggressors as the U.S. imperialists and a shameless act for finding a pretext for a direct armed intervention against Syria.

They try to threaten and blackmail Syria militarily and suppress her by "strength" because she is the main stumbling block in the way of establishing their domination over the Middle East. In fact, their preparations for a war of aggression against Syria, are sped up under a meticulous plan. What they need now is to find a pretext for aggression. The repeated bombings and naval bombardment at Syrian Army positions are a prelude to armed invasion.

In realizing their wild ambition, they employ the Israeli aggressors as their servant. The armed forces and people of Syria are resolutely standing opposed to the provocative moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, with a firm determination to defend the nation's independence and dignity and the just cause of the Arab people at all cost. The U.S. imperialists must stop their aggressive manoeuvres against the Syrian and other Arab people and withdraw their aggression forces from the Middle East region.

NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH DISCUSSED AT MAC

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Kaesong December 23 (KCNA) -- The 423rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on December 23 at the proposal of our side. At the meeting our side sternly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for turning South Korea into a nuclear forward base and working round the clock to start a nuclear war.

According to the statement of Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 nuclear bombs, nuclear warheads, nuclear shells, nuclear mines and various other nuclear weapons including "Pershing" missiles, "Honest John" missiles, "Lance" missiles and "Nike-Hercules" anti-air missiles and have turned various areas into a nuclear base, a nuclear weapon storage, supply and control base and deployed a number of nuclear mines in and around the Demilitarized Zone. Not content with this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors plan to introduce "Pershing II" and cruise missiles and most barbarous neutron weapons into South Korea.

The senior member of our side said that in massively introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors seek to reduce South Korea more thoroughly to a nuclear forward base for invading the northern half of the country and Asia and provoke a nuclear war in Korea. The senior member of our side exposed and denounced the frenzied moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to start a nuclear war in Korea after turning South Korea into a nuclear forward base.

The "nine-day war plan" and "three-day war plan" already worked out by them are based on the short quick war strategy by nuclear forestalling attack. In a bid to round off these war plans they frequently sent their top-level war servants to South Korea to hold war confabs.

The utterances about "nuclear retaliatory attack" on the northern half of the country made by the warlike boss of the United States in South Korea some time ago revealed his intention to start a nuclear war in Korea at all costs, openly showing that this is the policy of the United States.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have not only worked out a nuclear war plan and are clamouring about the provocation of a nuclear war but also stage various war exercises one after another with South Korea as main theatre. Their "Team Spirit-83" joint military rehearsal was indeed a "nuclear test war" for unleashing a nuclear war in Korea. While hastening preparations for a nuclear war, they are ceaselessly committing military provocations against our side in the sky and on the ground and the sea to invent a pretext for igniting a nuclear war.

Reality clearly proves that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had brought great sacrifices and calamities to our people by provoking a war in Korea in the 1950s are now running wild to impose even a nuclear holocaust upon Korea.

The senior member of our side said that the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a gross violation of the armistice agreement providing for the prevention of recurrence of hostilities in Korea and guaranteeing the peaceful solution of the Korean question and an outright challenge to the Korean people and mankind. He lodged a protest with the enemy side against the reckless nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and strongly demanded a prompt end to such criminal acts.

REACTION TO 18 DECEMBER ELECTIONS IN JAPAN

JSP 'Success' Hailed

SK221323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] In connection with the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] success in winning many seats in the elections for the Diet, the WPK Central Committee has sent a message of congratulations to the JSP Central Executive Committee. The message reads:

Tokyo, JSP Central Executive Committee:

Our party Central Committee is overjoyed at your party's success in winning many seats in the elections held for the Diet, and we send warm congratulations to the JSP Central Executive Committee and all party members of the JSP.

Such success by your party is a clear demonstration of the justness of the JSP lines and policies for peace, democracy, demilitarization, neutralization, antinuclear disarmament, and the working people's rights to existence and a victory in the Japanese people's struggle for social progress.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our firm conviction that the wonderful relations existing between our two parties will continue to strengthen and develop, and we wish you greater success in future.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee
20 December 1983, Pyongyang

VPRR Commentary

SK230228 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the results of the 37th election of the lower house members in Japan. As has been reported, on 18 December, the ruling LDP suffered a great defeat in the 37th election of the representatives held in Japan. According to the data released on the vote results, the LDP collected 250 seats, down 36 from its preelection strength. Meanwhile, the JSP won 112 seats [as heard], up 11 from its preelection strength, and the Komeito Party took 58 seats [as heard], an increase of 24 seats. Resulting from this, opposition parties have added many more seats in the lower house.

As you know well, in order to secure 270 seats, a stable majority in the House of Representatives, the LDP has conducted an election campaign, appeasing, deceiving, threatening, and blackmailing the masses by fully mobilizing its financial and administrative power and party-patronized propaganda means. This notwithstanding, the LDP not only failed to secure a stable number of seats, but also failed to hold a majority, thus, suffering the most miserable defeat since World War II.

This defeat of the LDP in the election of lower house members is an expression of the Japanese masses' complaints and is a deserving punishment for the Nakasone cabinet, which has sought a policy of militarization, exercising the internal and external policy of following the United States, plutocracy, and high-handed politics.

As has been exposed, while in power, Nakasone has spurred the militarization of the country along with an open out-and-out pro-U.S. policy, brandishing plutocratic and forcible power. The ultra-rightist elements of the LDP, which are called the hawks of Japan and which are led by Nakasone, have been hell-bent on the maneuvers to fabricate the criminal triangular military alliance with a view to invading the Korean peninsula and Asian countries, to heating up the augmenting of the armed forces of aggression, and to remilitarizing Japan in order to realize their old dream for the Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere.

During Reagan's junket to Japan in November, in particular, Nakasone held confabs of war and aggression, pledged to actively cooperate with the United States in executing the U.S. policy toward Asia, and made a commitment to render more military and financial support to the Chon Tu-hwan ring while raving about the role which Japan should play in cooking up the formation of the triangular military alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

Meanwhile, to achieve his wild desire for aggression by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Asia, Nakasone has actively rolled up his sleeves in Reagan's maneuvers for aggression and war preparations, coming out with the augmentation of military equipment, the expansion of military and strategic cooperation, the transfer of military technology to the Pentagon, the approval of the adoption of Japan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States, the theory on the defense of 1,000 nautical miles of sea lanes, and the blockade of key straits in accordance with the forcible demand of Washington.

Besides these, the Nakasone cabinet has not only greatly affected the Japanese economic and social situation, but has also brought the bankruptcy of enterprises and an increase in the rate of unemployment by blindly following Washington's various sanctions, which have failed, and by opening a road through which U.S. goods can penetrate the Japanese markets.

It is not accidental that the Japanese masses are raising their voices denouncing and jeering Nakasone as an adjutant of Reagan by reflecting such realities in Japan. The pro-U.S. policy of the Nakasone cabinet, which has trampled underfoot the interests of the Japanese masses aspiring for independence and peace and which has followed the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war, has greatly impaired the national dignity of Japan.

What Nakasone has brought to the Japanese masses while in power is only destruction of peace and security in Japan, the danger of nuclear war, social unrest, and suffering. Under these circumstances, the Japanese masses turned their backs on the Nakasone cabinet led by the LDP and crushingly defeated the LDP. This is very natural.

The results of the elections of the Lower House members in Japan are a judgment on the total bankruptcy of the Nakasone regime, which has oppressed the interests and aspirations of the masses with the United States and plutocratic power on its back. The results of the election are also a great blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which rests its great expectations on the Reagan administration and the Nakasone regime. It is not accidental that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is concerned over the fact that the Nakasone regime, which [words indistinct] in South Korean-Japanese relations and which has actively supported it would end its short span of life.

Because of its failure in the election, the Nakasone regime is faced by a strong counterattack from the opposition factions within the LDP and its destiny has already been decided. No matter who may take power in Japan, those who run counter to the unanimous aspirations of the Japanese masses opposing the pro-U.S. policy and war and demanding independence and peace and to the demands of the times will not escape ruin at any time.

CPRF FLAYS U.S.-SOUTH KOREA EXTRADITION PACT

SK230412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No 270 on December 22 in denunciation of the recent conclusion of the "treaty on extradition of criminals" by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique. The information says:

The U.S. imperialists concluded a "treaty on extradition of criminals" with the South Korean puppets, which will come into force in a few months, according to a report. When this "treaty" is put into force, hundreds of political refugees in the United States will be deported to South Korea under the label of "criminals" to be put to harsh tortures by the fascist hangmen and penalized at murderous court on rigged-up "charges."

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces with surging national indignation the "treaty on extradition of criminals," a "joint work" of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean fascist clique, branding it as a heinous fascist treaty violating human dignity and sovereignty and a dastardly criminal document aimed at barring the desire of the South Korean people and compatriots overseas for independence, democracy and reunification.

The conclusion of this "treaty" implies the "kindness" shown by the master for the stooge at his request. The "treaty" wearing the unctuous name of "mutual extradition" seeks the main purpose to hand over all the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces of South Korea in the United States to the puppets so as to fall a victim to fascism.

The present U.S. authorities must stop at once all acts instigating Chon-Tu-hwan, the traitor to the nation, to fascism and terminate the colonial rule in South Korea and withdraw all their armed forces of aggression from there without delay in conformity with the demand of the era of Chajusong (independence) and the desire of the South Korean people.

SOUTH'S MILITARY LEADERS' MEETINGS DENOUNCED

SK221401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 21 Dec 83

[NODONG SINMUN 22 December commentary: "Dangerous Plot for Northward Invasion"]

[Text] According to news reports, on 20 December, under the control of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet South Korean Army, Navy, and Air Force respectively held meetings of major commanders.

At a meeting of the Army major commanders held at the puppet army headquarters, a guy named Chong Ho-yong, the newly appointed Army chief of staff, babbled that specially trained commando units had already been deployed in the frontline in the first half of this year and that another group of further reinforced special commando units had additionally been deployed in the second half of this year.

He continued to babble that the new year's motto of the army is to maximize its combat capabilities, to put the army in offensive-oriented readiness, and to complete readiness so that the army can defeat the enemy within the first 3 days of a war.

The meetings of the puppet navy and air force major commanders also hatched plots to strengthen the guard against provocations for southward invasion and operational capabilities and to practice large-scale retaliatory operations.

On the same day, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique heard reports at Chongwadae from the puppet national defense minister concerning the meetings of the major commanders and then made outrageous and bellicose remarks urging them to step up development of spiritual armament and technology and to strengthen the practical nocturnal military exercises and small-unit military exercises.

Such a provocative war racket by the South Korean bellicose elements is a deliberate provocative scheme designed to exacerbate the tense situation and to lead it to the verge of war. It is also an intolerable criminal act aimed at placing its fellow countrymen under the war calamities by executing the U.S. imperialists' plan for a war of northward invasion. This only shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, finding itself in trouble in the face of isolation and rejection at home and abroad, is injudiciously running wild with the intention of finding a way out in a war adventure against us.

In order to justify their plan for a war of northward invasion, the puppet once again spread the rumor of southward invasion, mumbling that an armed provocation against the South is foreseen around the new year. With such a preposterous fabricated propaganda, they will never be able to cover up their naked plot for a northward invasion, however.

Designating this year as a year of perfecting combat capability, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has covered South Korea with powder-reeking gunsmoke by staging war rackets of all descriptions from the beginning of 1983. Clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, the puppets, while beefing up armament, reinforcing the armed forces and equipment, accelerating stockpiling of war materials, fanned confrontation and war consciousness aimed at annihilating communists and accelerating growth in the munitions industry, shouting about strengthened spiritual armament and technological development.

In the last couple of months alone, the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, including U.S. imperialist war boss Reagan, sneaked into South Korea one after another and hatched war plots. Time to coincide with such a development, the operations meeting of the offensive-oriented defense policy purporting to inflict counterattacks deep in the center of the North and then they staged one large-scale joint military exercise after another to put such a policy into practice.

If they are not bent on provoking a new war, how can they have committed such a genuine war scheme? The repeated meetings of leading commanders, operational meetings and war confabs and ever more wanton war exercises in South Korea are for starting a war of northward invasion. Those things can be seen only on the eve of a war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have deployed a powerful commando unit together with the notorious airborne special warfare units in the foremost areas of the Military Demarcation Line, along which huge armed forces stand opposed to each other. This also indicates, after all, that they are waiting for a chance to a preemptive strike on our republic and a surprise attack by the commando unit.

Owing to the dangerous plot for a northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a serious situation capable of igniting the flames of war at any given time is being created in our country.

We will never tolerate the reckless maneuvers to provoke a war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements and we are heightening our vigilance against them all the time. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a survival in war adventure opposing its fellow countrymen under the instigation of its U.S. masters, it is a foolish daydream. The fact that anticommunist confrontation and war adventure will only turn out to be self-destructive acts have been proven in the ignominious course of destruction befallen to its traitorous and sell-out predecessors. The Chon Tu-hwan group must not run riot but promptly give up its harebrained scheme to plunge the fellow countrymen into a scourge of war.

VRPR DENOUNCES 22 DEC AMNESTY IN SOUTH KOREA

SK230418 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] On 22 December, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced that, with a new year ahead, it took the measure of granting a special amnesty, reinstatement, and the suspension of imprisonment on student criminals, public security-related convicts, and other ordinary criminals. This is a cunning, deceptive maneuver to pacify the daily growing spirit of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization.

The contents of the amnesty announced by the authorities show that most of the figure to benefit from the amnesty are ordinary criminals who have already finished or have almost finished serving their jail terms and that not many people who were arrested while struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification and were jailed are included in the figures.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling as if it were providing a great clemency. This is ridiculous. Such a cunning maneuver of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will only arouse criticism and denunciation from the masses of all walks of life.

Instead of escaping the crises in his rule through a burlesque of deceiving the people, Chon Tu-hwan should unconditionally acquit all political prisoners, including the youths and students who were arrested while participating in the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle and were imprisoned and those involved in the Kwangju incident, the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the incident of the United Democratic Front of South Korea, and the Kim Tae-chung case, and he should step down from power, as unanimously demanded by the people.

MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH'S ARREST OF 'SPYRING'

SK221149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet security planning board on December 19 announced that it had arrested 120 persons of three "stationary spyings." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today brands it as a tricky drama staged for an insidious political purpose. Saying that the "spyring case" made public by the puppets is a fiction invented in a closet of the puppet "security" planning board, the author of the commentary goes on:

The puppets stated that the arrested people been engaged in espionage for several years. But they failed to produce any concrete evidence. The only "evidence" brought forward by them was the content of the "secret" allegedly "reported" to the North by them. But such materials can be cooked up easily. What is ridiculous of the puppets is that they invented even such materials indiscretely.

As an "evidence" of espionage activity," the puppets cite that the suspects "reported" to the North the progress of the construction of the "National Assembly" building and the conditions of the small material producers, and the like. But who on earth need such things? As regards the "tendency of the people" allegedly "reported" by the arrested persons, one can see clearly from foreign press reports about South Korean people's struggle that they have now the anti-U.S., anti-"government" tendency.

Not much penetration is required to guess the purpose of the puppets in inventing another fiction this time. Some time ago, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan took his underlings to faraway Burma and staged a homicidal drama in an attempt to deliver himself from the crisis and then kicked up a frenzied anti-DPRK racket to lay the blame at our door. However, such anti-communist intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan group have resulted in gradually revealing his true color as the mastermind of the explosion case and the seamy side of the international collusion surrounding the bomb blast.

Under such circumstance, the puppets fabricated another "spying case" to give "effect" to their anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket which has gone bankrupt and mislead public opinion, thereby evading the crisis.

The Chon Tu-hwan group linked the "incident" with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). They sought in this the heinous aim of impairing the ever rising prestige and authority of our republic and undermining the righteous activities of Chongnyon. No one would be deceived by the puppets, even if they fabricated such incidents a hundred times.

CHONGNYON DISCUSSES BACKGROUND OF RANGOON TRIAL

SK230551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 20 (KNS-KCNA) -- Upon receiving the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the "trial" of the Rangoon explosion case by the Burmese authorities, the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan launched into a vigorous campaign to smash the intrigues of the domestic and foreign reactionaries surrounding this incident, feeling irrepressible indignation at it.

Branches and sections of Chongnyon exposed to the Japanese people the shady background of the trial staged by the Burmese authorities at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and distributed more than one million copies of the Japanese edition of the extra of CHOSON SIBO carrying the memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry in two days.

The functionaries of the Tokyo Metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, and Korean traders and manufacturers, members of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, teachers, members of Chongnyon sections and compatriots of other strata under it, distributed over 400,000 copies of the extra of the paper to the Japanese people.

The functionaries and compatriots of the Yokohama branch, Kanagawa Prefecture, of Chongnyon, upon receiving the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry, started a brisk work of explaining and propagating the content of the memorandum among the Japanese people under the slogan "Let us smash the intrigues of the international reactionaries surrounding the explosion incident and defend the dignity of the socialist homeland."

Functionaries of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of the League of Korean Youth in Japan also conducted a street propaganda, distributing the extra of CHOSON SISO to the Japanese people and roundly exposing to them that the Rangoon bomb blast was a drama staged by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and the "trial" held by the Burmese authorities was a burlesque of domestic and foreign reactionaries.

SOUTH'S 'CRIMES' AGAINST THIRD WORLD EXAMINED

SK221221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUM December 21 carried an article exposing the grave crimes of the South Korean puppet clique against the Third World people's cause of independence against imperialism. The author of the article says:

The successive puppets of South Korea are faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism who have all along committed innumerable grave crimes against the Third World people's cause of independence against imperialism.

A typical example is their crimes committed against the Arab and African peoples. Each time the Israeli Zionists provoked an aggressive war against the Arab people the puppet clique hammered away at the poppycock that "the Arab side started the war first." At the time of the fourth Middle East war they sent a number of pilots to Israel to help the aggressors in every way.

The south Korean puppets formed "close relations" with the South African racist clique and strengthened political and military tieup with them, maliciously challenging the African people's cause of national liberation against imperialism. They dispatched a "military advisory group" to South Africa to help the racist clique running wild to stifle the national liberation movement of the Namibian and other southern African peoples. The moves of the puppets as a servant and special detachment for imperialist aggression have become most vicious since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan appeared on the scene. From the days when he was a faithful underling of the defunct dictator, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan worked as his right-hand man in trying to stifle the just national liberation cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. His moves have become more vicious since he seized power with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan group which has turned South Korea into a U.S. imperialist's forward base and nuclear bridgehead for invading the whole of Korea and the continent is now making desperate efforts to start a war against our republic and Asian countries hand in glove with the U.S. imperialist master.

It is also crying for "Pacific summit talks" and hastening the formation of a "Pacific community" with the political and military support of the U.S. and Japanese masters, thus serving the U.S. imperialists in realizing their criminal Pacific strategy for bringing the countries in this area into the sphere of their domination.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is training cannon fodder on a large scale to be used for aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against the Third World people. It is hatching a heinous plot to send mercenaries even to El Salvador and other countries in Central America.

The political and military tieup between the Chon Tu-hwan group and Israeli and South African aggressors has reached a reckless stage. Facts clearly show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a vicious enemy who is desperately trying to stifle the cause of independence against imperialism as a colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

VRPR ON CURRENT SITUATION, SOLDIERS' ATTITUDES

SK200019 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Talk: The Current Situation and the Attitudes of the Patriotic Soldiers," from the program "Hour for Armed Forces"]

[Text] Today, we are in a touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out any moment because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The frantic new war maneuvers by the U.S. aggressors and its stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, particularly, after the junket to South Korea by U.S. war boss Reagan, is reaching an extremely reckless stage.

Exchanging visits to Seoul and Washington following Reagan's on-the-spot inspection and secret order for a new war, the war servants of the United States and South Korea are repeatedly holding war confabs. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the chief of U.S. Naval Operations, and others flew into Seoul and held confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan ring; and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Defense Minister Yun Song-min and others flew to Washington in succession and begged for the so-called cooperation and aid. These, in fact, are follow-up measures for making specific, positive, and putting into action the war plot which was discussed between Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further undisguisedly making its maneuvers for generally mobilizing the personnel and material resources for a new war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring worked out an amendment to the law on military service -- which enables arbitrary conscription of youths and students under the pretext that they fall under the category of conscription for service -- and an amendment to the law on establishing the homeland reserve forces. It is also hell-bent on fabricating the law on preparing the nation for emergency and a copy of the law on wartime mobilization which the Japanese imperialists used to apply to generally mobilize the personnel and material resources in World War II.

Also for the new war provocation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring newly opened a tactical road 10 meters wide and 24 km long in the hills in the frontmost area which are over 500 meters high and, under the pretext of the so-called military-official-civilian joint exercises in which a number of personnel and material needed to conduct maneuvers were mobilized, the exercise mobilizing active reserve forces, the nocturnal exercise, the exercise in severe cold, and the exercise for assuming the posture for an all-out attack are continuously driving out to war exercises the residents who are up to their ears with keeping their heads above water as well as the soldiers.

Particularly noteworthy in these war drills is that they are not defense exercises to counter the nonexistent threat of southward invasion about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors, but they are offensive exercises for a war of northward invasion which are camouflaged with the term of a so-called offensive-type defense.

It is well known at home and abroad that the joint South Korean-U.S. Air Force drill, in particular, which was waged for 3 days beginning on 27 November with South Korea as its theater, was an offense exercise to strike the North by mobilizing U.S. war planes in the Pacific, including South Korea, Japan, Guam, and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, having fabricated the Rangoon bombing to extricate himself from isolation at home and abroad and the political crises and having conducted the anti-North and anticommunist campaign by groundlessly linking the bombing to the North, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan again cooked up the so-called Tadaepo spy infiltration incident some time ago and has noisily kicked up anti-North rackets.

As impartial public opinion at home and abroad unanimously exposes and denounces, the Tadaepo spy infiltration incident was another follow-up measure to shift the responsibility for the Rangoon incident on the North and was another burlesque which the Chon Tu-hwan ring faked to intensify the anti-North rackets. This is confirmed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's preposterous propaganda that the so-called spies captured at Tadaepo confessed that the North perpetrated the Rangoon bombing and the bombing of the U.S. Culture Center in Taegu.

All of these maneuvers show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is resorting to an extremely dangerous and reckless act to ignite a new war without fail by justifying its war maneuvers and by extremely sharpening the consciousness of North-South confrontation.

This situation demands that the officers and men who genuinely love the country assume a correct posture. The men and middle or low-ranking officers of the South Korean Army, whose absolute majority is made up of sons of the working masses, should turn out with their parents, brothers, and sisters to the struggle to smash the new war maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooges.

As you know, our masses, including the patriotic youths and students, are powerfully waging the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle even amid fascist suppression which has been intensified doubly and trebly with the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the war boss of the United States, as an occasion.

It is obvious that, under the situation in which the United States, which has deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, is planning war will be the officers and men of the South Korean Army themselves, their parents, brothers, sisters, and our masses, nation, and land. For this reason, the masses of all walks of life are struggling against the new war maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is believed that the officers and men, whose absolute majority is workers or peasants now in uniform and sons of the working masses, should turn out with the patriotic masses to the struggle against a new war scheme by the aggressors and the traitors.

The officers and men who genuinely want to love the country should not respond to any war maneuver which the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring force on them and, to pioneer their destinies, should valiantly rise up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle with their parents, brothers, sisters, and our masses.

The officers and men of the army, who stand opposite the North with the truce line between them and the North, should redirect their guns, aimed at the North's fellow countrymen with the same blood, toward the U.S. Forces Command and the Blue House. The officers and men of the air force and navy should also valiantly turn out in the sea and sky to the struggle to check and frustrate the new war maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors.

If the officers and men in high and low ranks, in every unit, and in all services and branches unite as one and stage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation, they can smash the new war maneuvers of the aggressors and the traitors, drive out the Yankee aggressors, and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This is a way out of the disgraceful life in the South Korean Army.

There is no reason for the officers and men who want to share their destinies with their parents, brothers, and sisters, to oppose the fellow countrymen in the North. There are not the enemy of the officers and men who want to love the country, but fellow countrymen with the same blood as yours in the North.

The North has long declared in public that it has no intention to invade the South and it has proposed on various occasions to resolve the question of the country's reunification in an independent and peaceful way without the interference of foreign forces. The threat of southward invasion about which the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring babble is, indeed, an outrageous balderdash and a slogan to justify their new war maneuvers.

The genuine enemy of the officers and men who truly want to love the country is in the U.S. aggressors, who are trying to plunge our masses and nation into the holocaust of nuclear war, occupying South Korea as their permanent military colony, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooges. For this reason, together with a broad range of patriotic masses, the officers and men who want to love the country should turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and the antifascist struggle to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan. They should be aware that this is a way to pioneer their destinies, to save their parents, brothers, sisters, and our masses from misfortune and suffering, to remove the danger of a new war prevailing in this land, and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is the correct attitude of the officers and men who truly want to love the country.

VRPR DISCUSSES WAYS TO CONSOLIDATE PARTY RANKS

SK210351 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Talk by Madam Yun Chong-un: "Let Us More Firmly Maintain the Ranks of the RPR," from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] Good evening. This year, our RPR has attained successes by powerfully waging the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of the great Kimilsongism. However, the honorable, but weighty task of restoring national sovereignty and achieving the democratization of society and the cause of reunifying the fatherland is still invariably assigned to our party and masses today. To accomplish this important cause at an earlier date, the party ranks should be consolidated more firmly. The reason is that only when the ranks of the party is consolidated solidly can it excellently implement its lofty missions and duties as the political headquarters of the South Korean revolution before history and the nation and advance the cause of national liberation and the revolution for reunification to victory.

To consolidate the ranks of the RPR, above all, the party members should be thoroughly prepared to be the essential elements of Kimilsongism. An essential element of Kimilsongism is a genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary who adopts Kimilsongism as his firm world outlook and cherishes endless loyalty to the respected and beloved leader deep in his heart. Therefore, to be the essential elements of Kimilsongism, the party members should first of all arm their thoughts with the great Kimilsongism.

To arm themselves with Kimilsongism in this land where fascism is rampant, the party members should energetically study by making the most of all conditions and potentials. Studying is a basic method to be able to deeply grasp the profound idea and theory of the great Kimilsongism. Without studying strenuously, they can neither make Kimilsongism their faith nor stoutly fight along the road indicated by Kimilsongism. By strengthening the study of Kimilsongism, the party members should adopt it as their firm world outlook.

To thoroughly prepare themselves to be the essential elements of Kimilsongism, the party members should conduct their organizational lives well, thereby awakening themselves politically and ideologically, disciplining themselves better, and perfecting the ideological and spiritual traits which chuche-type revolutionaries should possess. Party members should unceasingly discipline themselves as ardent chuche-oriented revolutionaries under the guidance and cooperation of the party organizations by establishing a correct concept on the party organizations and by voluntarily and sincerely participating in organizational lives.

The practice of the revolution is also an important course of perfecting the party members as the essential elements of Kimilsongism. Through the practice of the revolution, the party members more deeply recognize the greatness and justness of Kimilsongism and more thoroughly establish a revolutionary world outlook. Through a practical struggle, too, they can learn the ability to correctly apply the strategies and tactics of Kimilsongism and methods to guide the masses and they can obtain richer fighting experience.

By ceaselessly disciplining themselves in the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle, the party members should reliably prepare themselves to be genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries.

To firmly consolidate the ranks of the party, the unity and cohesion of the ideological will of the party ranks based on the great Kimilsongism should be cemented into an indomitable fortress, thus making the party members revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and the dear leader and conducting the party activities in a perfect order thoroughly on the basis of Kimilsongism.

Along with this, the party organizations should be flexible, militant ones deeply rooted in a broad range of masses. This is an important condition for more firmly consolidating the party and developing it. The education and fostering of a core of cadres who compose the framework of the party organizations should receive the most attention. Party organizations of all levels should ceaselessly foster core elements and increase their ranks.

Meanwhile, the party ranks should be expanded and enhanced unceasingly according to the principles of the party organizations. This is because the combat capabilities of the party cannot be thought of separated from the constant expansion of the party ranks.

All levels of party organizations should constantly admit disciplined, tested, and advanced fighters out of the masses of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, into the party ranks, strengthen close relations between the party and the masses, and make efforts to secure absolute trust and support from a broad range of masses.

When the party ranks are consolidated firmly, the RPR will be mightier as an invincible, ever-victorious party and advance the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the revolution for reunification to victory under any adverse circumstances.

With 1984, a year filled with hope, ahead, all levels of party organizations should exert active efforts to more firmly consolidate the party ranks in accordance with the created situation and vigorously rush toward the struggle to accelerate victory in national liberation and the revolution for reunification. Thank you very much.

REPORT ON 23 DECEMBER MAC MEETING IN PANMUNJOM

SK231106 Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) Friday presented to a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) material evidence showing that North Korea was responsible for the Rangoon bombing and the attempted infiltration of South Korea on the Tadaepo coast early this month.

In the session at this truce village in the Demilitarized Zone which divides the two Koreas, senior UNC delegate, U.S. Rear Adm. Frederik W. Kelley, condemned the incidents as obvious violations of the armistice agreement.

North Korean chief delegate, Yi Tae-ho, claimed that the incidents have been fabricated and that the United States tries to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

During the meeting, the 423rd since the armistice agreement ended the Korean war in 1953, Rear Adm. Kelley explained particulars of the Rangoon bombing and the two North Korean infiltrators captured by South Korean forces on Dec 3. The MAC meeting, called at the request of the North Korean side, was the first one since the Burmese Government announced that North Korea was responsible for the Rangoon bombing which killed 21 people including 17 South Koreans.

Kelley, citing the result of the Burmese investigation said the Rangoon bombing was perpetrated by North Korean commandos and that the two captured North Koreans has been found guilty by the Burmese court. He read the statement the Burmese Government issued severing all relations with Pyongyang and presented a photograph of a Belgium-made pistol carried by the North Koreans. The pistol's serial number is close to that of a handgun recovered from a North Korean spy in November 1980. He presented to the North Korean side the outcome of an investigation conducted by a multi-national investigative team of North Koreans infiltrating the Tadaepo coast.

PRESIDENT CHON WELCOMES COMOROS' BREAK WITH NORTH

SK221406 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday welcomed the action of the Government of the Comoros in severing diplomatic relations with North Korea in protest over the Oct. 9 Rangoon bombing attack.

In a telegram sent to President Ahmed Abdallah of the country in the Indian Ocean, Chon said that the Comoros' decision is a just one living up to the principle that terrorist acts perpetrated on heads of states and diplomatic missions should be severely punished for the maintenance of international order.

The Comoros cut diplomatic ties with Pyongyang by mailing a memorandum Dec 3 to the North Korean Embassy in Madagascar. To date three countries -- Burma, Costa Rica and the Comoros -- have broken diplomatic ties with North Korea as a result of the bombing that killed 17 South Korean leaders, including four Cabinet ministers, and four Burmese. The Koreans were visiting Burma with President Chon Tu-hwan. Chon narrowly escaped the explosion.

Chon said he believed all peace-loving peoples of the world would praise the move of the Comoros which will contribute to preventing terrorism and maintaining world peace. Chon added that he was certain that with this occasion, the friendly and cooperative relations already established between South Korea and the Comoros would further increase. The Comoros established diplomatic ties with North Korea in 1976 and with South Korea in 1979.

ROK, GUINEA-BISSAU AGREE TO AMBASSADOR-LEVEL TIES

SK230143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau agreed on Dec. 21 to establish ambassador-level diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The agreement was made by Guinea-Bissau's President Joao Bernardo Vieira and Korean Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu now visiting the West African east country as a presidential envoy, the ministry said quoting a report from the Korean Embassy in Senegal. The African country already has diplomatic relations with North Korea.

South Korea now maintains diplomatic relations with 121 countries, while North Korea has diplomatic relations with 102 countries.

South Korea will not open a resident embassy in Guinea-Bissau for the time being, but will appoint its ambassador to Senegal to be a concurrent ambassador, a source said.

Seoul's diplomatic relations with Guinea-Bissau will give South Korea "momentum to out-strip North Korea in the African diplomatic community," a diplomatic observer said.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH COMMUNIST NATIONS PLANNED

SK230131 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- Encouraged by the steps some countries have taken in retaliation for the Oct. 9 North Korean bomb attack on a visiting South Korean presidential delegation in Rangoon, South Korea plans to increase its efforts to isolate North Korea diplomatically, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

This week, the Comoros Islands and Western Samoa broke diplomatic relations with North Korea in response to the Rangoon attack. This brings to four the number of countries that have severed diplomatic ties with the communist nation in retaliation for the terrorist bombing that killed four Burmese and 17 prominent South Koreans. The other two countries are Burma and Costa Rica. These actions reflect the international community's shock over the terrorist act, a Foreign Ministry official said. "We will take advantage of such an international mood to step up our own diplomatic efforts to isolate North Korea further."

Ministry sources said future efforts will be directed at socialist or communist nations that do not recognize South Korea in an effort to establish diplomatic relations with those countries. Effective publicity about the Rangoon attack will constitute the core of such efforts, the sources said.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS LIBYAN CONGRESS LEADER

SK201218 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong meeting with Secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, said Tuesday that South Korea and Libya have increased mutual understanding through economic cooperation despite their different social systems. Chin expressed his gratitude to the Libyan Government for having given an order to a South Korean business group to build a waterway in Libya. The Tong-a business group signed a contract on Nov 7 with the Libyan Government to construct a 3.3 billion U.S. dollar waterway project, which is claimed to be the single largest construction undertaking in the world.

Chin said he hoped Az-Zarruq's Seoul visit would provide him with an opportunity to look into Korea's development and to understand its efforts for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Even though South Korea faces incessant provocations from the North, it is continuing efforts to achieve the unification of the country by peaceful means, he said.

Az-Zarruq responded that the Libyan people also hope the inter-Korean question would be solved, not through force, but by peaceful means. The Libyan parliamentary leader added that he was well aware of the Korean people's diligence and sincerity through Korean workers in his country.

Saying that he expects Libya and South Korea to expand their cooperation, Az-Zarruq requested that Korea would purchase an increasing amount of petroleum from Libya whose economy is largely dependent on revenue from oil exports. Az-Zarruq arrived here Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chae Mun-sik.

BOMB THREAT AT U.S. FACILITY REVEALED AS HOAX

SK230106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- Amid a police alert across the country against violent crimes during the year-end holidays, an unidentified man telephoned the American Cultural Center in this provincial city and threatened to blow it up Wednesday. The call resulted in a special police alert, but no bomb has yet been found.

Kim Il-chong, 41, a guard at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, Cholla Namdo, received a telephone call around 6:30 p.m. in which a man believed to be in his 20's said he had planted a time bomb that would explode at 8 p.m. Kim reported it to police. Police rushed to the Cultural Center and thoroughly checked the whole structure, but found no explosives. They concluded the bomb was a hoax.

FIRE AT PONGMYONG MINE CAUSES 9 DEATHS, INJURY

SK230303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Chomchong, Korea, Dec. 23 (YONHAP) -- Nine miners died and another was seriously injured in a fire that broke out late Thursday night at a coal mine here, about 146 kilometers south of Seoul, mine authorities reported Friday. An eyewitness said the fire started shortly before midnight Thursday about 1.7 kilometers into one of the pits at the Pongmyong Mine here. Six of the 16 miners, caught in the pit at the time of the fire, were rescued, but nine suffocated, the authorities said.

The fire was brought under control early Friday morning, more than three and half hours after an emergency crew of about 100 people equipped with fire extinguishers went into the pit. The cause of the fire was unknown. The Pongmyong mine is one of the major coal mines in the area.

HOUSE VOTES DOWN BID FOR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

SK160127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Assembly yesterday voted won an opposition-initiated motion calling for the dismissal of Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui. Of the 267 votes cast, 104 were for and 158 were against, with one abstention. Four votes were declared invalid.

The action was anticipated as the ruling Democratic Justice Party holds a comfortable majority of 151 seats in the 274-member parliament. The motion had been presented in the name of all lawmakers of two opposition parties, Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party. Both has a combined total of 106 seats, far less than the simple majority of 137 votes required to pass the motion .

In view of the fact that only two DJP lawmakers were absent from the balloting, about nine opposition or independent legislators joined the ruling party lawmakers in killing the motion. The two DJP lawmakers absent were Prime Minister Chin I-chong who concurrently holds a parliamentary membership and Rep. Chong Nam, who is now on an overseas trip.

Opposition lawmakers who were absent from the voting included Reps. Hwang San-sung of the DKP, Yu Sok-min and Cho Chong-ku of the KNP, Ko Chong-hun of the New Socialist Party and Kim Kil-chung, as independent. In tabling the nonconfidence motion, a DKP spokesman alleged that Minister Yi should be held responsible for the current state of freedom of the press.

Rep. Mok Yo-sang also alleged that the "failure in the government's press policy resulted in the proliferation of rumors, thereby heightening popular distrust in the government.

The party originally decided to present the resolution in a caucus held last Sept. 26.

In the morning, the major parties convened extraordinary meetings of their lawmakers to insure their support for their respective party positions. DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok in a brief address to the party caucus said that the presentation of a non-confidence motion against a Cabinet member is in conflict with "political morality," and "not timely."

The president of the opposition DKP, Yu Chi-song, meanwhile, hosted a luncheon for all of its 81 lawmakers following a caucus. He urged them not to deviate from the party line and vote for the motion. Opposition lawmakers have earlier repeatedly taken issue with the current government press policy during their debates on overall state affairs.

TOTAL OF 1,623 INMATES RELEASED IN SPECIAL AMNESTY

SK230140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 23 (YONHAP) -- A total of 1,623 inmates, affected by Thursday's government announcement of a year-end special amnesty, were released from 34 prisons across the country early Friday. The amnesty for a total of 1,765 convicts, including 314 public security offenders, went into effect at midnight Thursday. The clemency restored the civil rights of 142 people convicted of violating public security who already had been released from prison.

Of those released to tearful family reunions, 1,285 were on people, and the others had been given suspended prison terms.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES KIRGIZ SSR DELEGATION

OW211655 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 20 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural Yu. Tsedenbal received a Soviet delegation led by Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Soviet Kirgiz Republic A.K. Karypkulov. The Soviet delegation is in Mongolia in keeping with the plan of inter-party cooperation, with the aim of exchanging experience of party work.

Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee G. Adiyaa, head of the MPRP CC Department J. Dashdzebeg and other officials as well as Soviet Ambassador the MPR S.P. Pavlov took part in a cordial and friendly talk.

Delegation Ends Visit

OW211659 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of CPSU workers headed by A.K. Karypkulov, secretary of Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, left here today after a visit to the MPR in accordance with a plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU.

During its stay in the country, the delegation visited a number of economic organizations and cultural institutions in the Mongolian capital and toured Hobsgol Aymag where it acquainted itself with the life and work of Mongolian rural working people.

SOVIET UNION ASSISTS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

OW221429 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 20 (MONTSAME) -- During the first three years of the current five-year development period (1981-1985), 430 thousand square metres of living space have been built and commissioned in Mongolia. As a result 70 thousand peoples have moved in new modern houses in these past three years. The technical-economic assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has played a decisive role in the development of Mongolia's building industry. Today, every second apartment house in Ulaanbaatar has been built with the help of the Soviet construction workers. Dozens of schools, pre-school child care centres, the biggest food store in the republic, the Palace of Young Technicians and TV centre were also constructed by them.

Modern residential districts with 9-and 12-story buildings of improved planning have grown in the capital city of People's Mongolia and new parks and public gardens were set up.

Besides, dwelling houses and cultural everyday service projects, built by Soviet workers in Mongolia, well-known enterprises such as the biggest in Asia ore-dressing combine Erdenet, several thermo-power stations in Ulaanbaatar and [words indistinct] Choybalsan as well as hundreds of kilometres of high-voltage power transmission lines were also constructed.

Great attention has been paid to construction work in rural areas. 14 thousand live-stock farms and [words indistinct] a number of irrigation systems for thousands of hectares of arid lands have been built of late. During the past five-year period alone, building assembly work worth 10 million tugriks was done in Mongolia.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES INDIAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK230619 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0526 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- Received in audience in Phnom Penh on Wednesday by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, P.H. Moshin, representative of the Indian National Congress Party and head of the delegation of Indian personalities, said that this visit allowed him to better understand the reality in Kampuchea. He energetically condemned the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and stressed that the situation in which such power wielders as the Pol Pot gang exterminated their own people should never occur again in the history of mankind.

P.H. Moshin affirmed the support of his country for the PRK and demanded that the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and in other international forums be restored to the Heng Samrin government.

On his part, Chairman Chea Sim called the visit of the Indian delegation a contribution to strengthening the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries. The great successes won by the Kampuchean people during the past 5 years, Chea Sim affirmed, are inseparable from the assistance and support of socialist countries and progressive countries in the world, including the Republic of India.

After informing his guest of the political line of the Kampuchean state, which consists of ensuring the freedom of belief for the entire Kampuchean population, particularly the Khmer Muslims, and voicing support for India's peace policy, Chea Sim denounced the maneuvers of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and some ASEAN countries to maintain the Khmer traitors for sabotage purposes against the Kampuchean people's peaceful lives.

Yesterday, 22 December, before leaving Phnom Penh, the Indian delegation was received by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

During its visit, the delegation also met with Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, Khieu Kanharith, editor of newspaper KAMPUCHEA, and Dr My Samedi and Abdul Koyom, chairman and vice chairman of the Phnom Penh front committee. The Indian guests visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, a mass grave, an orphanage, the former royal palace, Angkor Wat, and a number of industrial establishments.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

BK220530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin has expressed his warmest greetings in a message to the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Australia on the occasion of the 12th founding anniversary of this party. The message says:

We have followed with interest the struggle you are waging in the interests of the working masses for democracy and socialism and have noted that the Socialist Party of Australia has made an active contribution to the defense of peace and the well-being of mankind in the face of the warmongering policy of the imperialists and the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in the region as well as in other parts of the world.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we would like to express to you our sincere thanks for the efforts made to recognize the PRK's legitimate and legal right to representation at the United Nations. Such activities have further strengthened the solidarity between our two parties on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The message wishes the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Australia new successes in the accomplishment of its noble revolutionary tasks.

KPRP COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 7TH MEETING

BK230715 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Dec 83

[22 December KPRP Central Committee "communique"]

[Text] The seventh meeting [sannibat] of the KPRP Central Committee was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on 19 December 1983 and ended successfully on 22 December.

The meeting participants examined the situation in and the tasks involved in strengthening the solidarity groups for agricultural production, the current situation of our country's economic and social affairs, and the targets of the economic and social tasks for the coming years, especially 1984. The meeting's participants were unanimous on the assessment of the situation, on the resolution concerning the strengthening of the production solidarity groups, and on the resolution concerning the targets of the economic and social tasks for the coming years, especially 1984.

The party Central Committee secretariat will inform and advise all state institutions at all levels on the implementation of the targets and tasks decided upon at this seventh meeting of the party Central Committee.

The Central Committee calls on all party members and cadres at all levels to make every effort in leading the entire people and armed forces to transform these resolutions into really fruitful actual deeds in order to bring new changes in quality to our economy in 1984 and the years to come, thus realizing all the tasks defined in the resolution of the fourth plenum of the KPRP.

[Signed] The KPRP Central Committee Phnom Penh, 22 December 1983

VODK NOTES PRC MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES VISIT

BK171016 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] (Yang Mu), XINHUA representative; (Chou Siching), RENMIN RIBAO representative; and (Tun Yitin), XINHUA assistant, recently paid a visit to our Democratic Kampuchea. Upon their arrival in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly journalists were most warmly welcomed by competent authorities of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 12 and 16 December, Ieng Sary, minister of economy and finance of the CGDK, received the journalists from the friendly country at an office in Democratic Kampuchea. Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and those in charge of the competent authorities attended the meeting.

On that occasion, His Excellency Ieng Sary summed up the developments in the military, political, and diplomatic fields of our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors during the past 5 years. He pointed out that following the defeat of their quick-battle, quick-victory strategy, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been attacked and their forces depleted by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas every year. The Vietnamese have not been able to destroy our Democratic Kampuchean forces in the forested and hilly areas and in the western border region, or to prevent the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas from attacking their positions in the plains areas and penetrating further deep inside the country. His Excellency Ieng Sary summed up the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield over the past 5 years as follows:

1. Militarily, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be completely defeated in the end. They certainly cannot win. Presently, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army is carrying out activities from bases located in the plains area. The Vietnamese have failed to dislodge us. People of all strata have supported and assisted us. They have actively cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.
2. Politically, the Kampuchean people are harboring raging hatred against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who are intensifying their crimes and cruelty. In particular, the people have a firmer belief in their strength and have dared to rise and struggle more vigorously.
3. Diplomatically, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being isolated to the highest degree. The fact that the 38th UN General Assembly session recognized Democratic Kampuchea's credentials without voting testifies to this. Minister Ieng Sary went on to say that despite being successively and disgracefully defeated during the past 5 years, the Vietnamese have stubbornly persisted in carrying out deceitful and tricky diplomatic maneuvers, on the one hand, to break the international force supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle and, on the other, to split the CGDK. Furthermore, they have continued to intensify their plans to draft more Khmer soldiers in an attempt to create a puppet army in Kampuchea to fill the ranks of their aggressor forces which are being depleted. Along with this, they continue to send their nationals to settle in Kampuchea to speed up their Vietnamization of Kampuchea. Ieng Sary stressed that the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army will continue to hold aloft the banner of great unity and patriotism to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they all withdraw from Kampuchea.

During their visit, in Democratic Kampuchea, the guests visited schools, hospitals, villages, and monasteries. They were impressed by the developments in the field of health, social affairs, education, and economy in comparison with the previous conditions. The guests were also impressed by our people's efforts to assist themselves and the battlefield by actively cooperating in the building of defensive works for villages and transporting ammunition and supplies to the combatants of the National Army who are fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to achieve the 1983 dry season plans.

GOVERNMENT HANDS OVER U.S. SERVICEMEN'S REMAINS

BK221314 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The U.S. delegation of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center has concluded its visit to the sites of plane crashes in Pakse District, Champassak Province, where it found some remains of U.S. servicemen. Implementing its humanitarian policy toward families of the U.S. servicemen missing during the war, and based on the U.S. side's request, the LPDR Government has handed over the remains to the delegation prior to its departure for home on 22 December.

PASASON SCORES U.S. ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD PUBLIC

BK221249 Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 22 (KPL) -- PASASON daily today publishes an article scrutinising recent attempts to mislead the U.S. public concerning the situation in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Be it TV programs or written publication voicing opinion of certain quarter of the U.S. House of the Representatives pouring into the U.S. public, the paper points out, there is still some force in Washington attempting to make use even the shameful defeat of the Vietnam war as a tool to mobilize and step up the antagonistic activities vis-a-vis Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- all of which PASASON quotes Vietnam paper NHAN DAN as a campaign of total slander and lies.

NHAN DAN in this regard also asked the public to reappraise untold crimes committed during long years of the U.S. aggressive war until total shameful defeat.

At present time, the paper points out, Washington working closely with international reactionaries have not abandoned their schemes of putting pressure not only on the Indochinese countries but others as well -- in particular those of the ASEAN. Historically speaking, the article says the situation in S.E. Asia concerns the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN grouping -- hence if the two could reach a state of relation on the basis of mutual co-operation, non-interference in internal affairs of each other, there is genuine possibility to restore peace and security in the region.

On this relation, the article continues, the Indochinese group has forwarded reasonable proposals aiming to furnish peace to the region, and the only way to do this is by negotiations, and to sign mutual non-interference agreement between the two groupings. Thus the atmosphere of mutual trust can be attained. However, it is with regret, as we all know, that such constructive initiatives of the Indochinese group have so far been turned down, thanks to Washington's efforts based on its selfish stand -- which involves its strategic interests -- militarily and economically.

Washington is seen to obstruct the realization of negotiation, fostering an atmosphere of distrust, economically blocking Indochinese countries. Regarding this, the paper points out, Washington has supported the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot cliques along with other attempts generally speaking to create tension in this part of the world and threaten peace. Efforts to attack the constructive initiative of the 3 Indochinese countries, points out the paper PASASON, cannot however disrupt the determination of the 3 peoples in building the new life for themselves. History has shown that peace can be realized only if it is worked out on reasons and reality and by adhering to the principle of respecting the legal rights and interests of the countries, big or small. This truth also applies regarding the situation in South-east Asia.

The Indochinese countries enjoy support from numerous friends, including the Soviet Union in their common striving to ease tension in the region, to create an atmosphere of good neighbourliness and security.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries at all time support the foreign policies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea including their adhering to the unanimous international stand. The latter serves as an instrument to safeguard their revolutionary gains, counter the provocations from outside and reassure the solidarity and development in the 3 countries, as well as a factor determining construction [as received] contribution to the peace, national liberation and social progress in S.E. Asia and the whole continent. Such stand, concluded the paper PASASON, will lead to bright future.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 21 DEC

BK221235 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 22 (OANA/KPL) -- The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CC led by its member of the party CC, Khristoradnov, who is also first secretary of the Gorkiy party committee, left here on Dec 21st, after having completed an official and friendship visit to Laos.

While in Laos, the Soviet party delegation had several meetings with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC officials and exchanged with its Lao counterparts on the organizational aspects of both parties. The visit of the Soviet delegation took place within the bilateral cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU for 1982-1983.

Bidding farewell to the Soviet delegation were Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP CC and head of the offices of the party CC and the Council of Ministers, Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister of foreign affairs and other officials. The Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Vladimir Sobchenko, was also on hand.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETs SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG

BK221225 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 22 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence, on December 22, greeted his Vietnamese counter-part General Van Tien Dung, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army. Under the leadership of the CPV headed by Comrade Le Duan, faithfully adhering to Marxism-Leninism, patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the VPA and the Vietnamese people had carried out heroic activities in the course of national history full of hardship at the time of struggles against French colonialists and U.S. imperialists which culminating in liberating the whole national [as received] and firmly moving toward socialism, the Lao defence minister expressed in his message.

Also in his greetings, General K. Siphandon further appraised the VPA, as a strong disciplined and modernized revolutionary army, either in the national socialist defence or construction, thus victoriously defeated all schemes pursued by Beijing hegemonists and other reactionary gangs. He also highlighted the internationalist duties of the VPA and its contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, and social progress of the peoples. "We are proud at having such comrade-in-arms as the army of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and we regard all victories obtained by the VPA as our own", emphasized Gen. K. Siphandon. Thanks for the previous assistance and support extended by the VPA to the Lao People's Army were also formulated in the message.

In conclusion, the Lao defence minister wished the VPA to gain further great success in the implementation of resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV, and the consolidation of special combative alliance between the armies and peoples of the two countries.

PREM, MINISTERS RECEIVE BANGLADESH SULTAN MAHMUD

BK210055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] Bangladesh's Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator, Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Sultan Mahmud, called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at Government House yesterday. AVM Mahmud, also chief of air staff, is here on a three-day official visit.

He reportedly told Gen Prem of Dhaka's planned parliamentary and presidential elections next year. Gen Prem then congratulated AVM Mahmud for his country's efforts to return to democracy.

Later, AVM Mahmud, who is also energy and natural resources minister, met with Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Suli Mahasanthana, chairman to the subcommittee of the National Petroleum Policy.

AVM Mahmud expressed his interest in Thailand's ambitious Eastern Seaboard Development Plan. He also met with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and invited Thai businessmen to invest in Bangladesh's free trade zone at Chittagong. Later in the evening Mr Phichai hosted a dinner banquet for AVM Mahmud at the Oriental Hotel.

VOFA VIEWS SOVIET 'NUCLEAR THREAT' IN ASIA

BK211523 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 20 Dec 83

["Special Report": "The Soviet Union Steps Up a Nuclear Threat in Asia"]

[Text] While much of the world attention is focussed on the nuclear disarmament stalemate in Europe, Asian countries are worried about the serious threat afoot resulting from the buildup of Soviet nuclear weapons in their own backyard.

While thousands of people in Moscow recently staged demonstrations against the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles to Western Europe, the Kremlin in the meantime has steadily stepped up its nuclear missile deployment in Asia. The Soviet Union is planning to increase its SS-20 nuclear missiles in Asia from 117 to 144 with at least 3 more launching sites under construction, the U.S. Department of Defense reported recently. The mobile, highly accurate and triple warhead SS-20's, as present arms experts characterized, are designed for regional shootout, even first strike, within the radius of about 4,400-5,000 km. It is known that the targets of such Soviet weapons are mainly China and Japan. But small Asian nations like South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand are also worried as their geographic position has been in the SS-20 radius.

Expressing serious concern over the issue, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said during his address at the third annual world balance of power conference in Britain in July this year that Asian security is being increasingly threatened by the deployment of more than 100 SS-20's in eastern Soviet territory, which has nearly put all of Asia within their range. He stressed further that many reports also indicated Soviet plans to double the number of these missiles aiming at Asian targets, perhaps through the transfer of some of those SS-20's presently in the European theater to the Asian theater as the consequence of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger recently said the Soviets now have 243 SS-20 weapons aimed at Western Europe and another 117 aimed against the Far East.

He revealed further that all of the SS-20's, now east of the Urals, do pose an equal threat to Europe and to Asia because of their mobility and their capability to change the target.

Many evidences show an irrefutable fact that a furtive trend of Soviet nuclear threat in Asia has been coming afoot. In the last decade, Moscow has used advanced (?breeds) of nuclear launchers in bombers and submarines ranging throughout the western Pacific. Aside from the installation of the SS-20's, Soviet nuclear strength in northeast Asia and the Pacific also include the presence of about 25-30 missile-carrying submarines or about half of its total sea-based nuclear deterrent at Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula. The rapid Soviet buildup of ground, naval, and air strength within the region is also obvious, particularly the installation of about 40 Backfire bombers based probably at Lake Baykal and on the Kamchatka Peninsula, another 30 naval-type Backfires based aboard the ships with the Pacific fleet and about 30 ballistic missile submarines based at the Soviet ports in the Pacific.

The dramatic increase of Soviet nuclear strength in the area is indeed an alarming sign for the Asian Continent. From a narrower point of view, the danger to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, as well as Japan and China are greatly heightened. Taking into consideration the sheer number of Soviet ports and the step up of Soviet reconnaissance activities spreading within and around the Asian waters that would also include the Straits of Malacca, Lombok and Sunda, which are of great strategic importance to ASEAN, Asian countries should, of course, have a good reason to fear the threat of Soviet nuclear buildup that would induce the prospect of Asia to become a theater of nuclear war.

5,000 'COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS' DEFECT IN NAN

BK230130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 83 p 1

["Report" by Soemsuk Kisithipradit]

[Text] Nan -- More than 5,000 former communist sympathisers, mostly hill tribesmen, defected at a ceremony here yesterday. The event was highlighted by celebrations including parachuting, flying shows and dancing. In the morning, the defectors joined a march and a samlor [3-wheeled taxi] convoy around this provincial town.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who presided over the ceremony witnessed by more than 30,000 local residents, said many problems in the past had caused misunderstandings. The government was eager to stop fighting among brothers, he said in a speech translated into a local dialect.

Communist Party of Thailand Zone 4 secretary, Comrade Nom (Prasoetphong of Nakhon Phanom) was selected as the defectors' representative. He said in his return speech: "It is a happy day that we can end the years' long fighting and battles. Let's forget the past, end the animosity against each other and start a new life again by joining hands and helping construct the nation." He said he would go back to his former stronghold in Pua District to start a new life with the help of the government.

Nom and nine other communist leaders presented their weapons to Gen Athit as a gesture of surrender and the end of the armed struggle. Local authorities referred to the ceremony as "Nan's Peaceful Day," which marked the government's claim that it had successfully destroyed all the communist strongholds in the province.

GOVERNMENT DRAFTS 1984 ANTICOMMUNIST PLAN

BK220145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The government will step up its political offensive and simultaneously mount military operations against remaining communist strongholds in efforts next year to rid the country of communist elements, the BANGKOK POST has learned.

In a new white paper obtained by the POST, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut emphasised the need to continue the political offensive in order to maintain the strategic advantage until the government's goal is fulfilled.

"A continuous strategic offensive is of the utmost importance and is the 'heart' of the policy against the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]," he said.

The general warned that the present situation might reserve in favour of the CPT due to deviation from the main "political before military" policy as incorporated in Order 66/23.

He noted that even though this policy professes political offensive as the key strategy to overcome the CPT, "we have done very little in accordance with the policy."

"Normally, this small-scale offensive would not have changed the revolutionary situation, but because the CPT is the weakest of all the communist parties in the world we have been able to reverse the situation to our favour and force the CPT to assume a defensive role," he said.

Lt-Gen Chaowalit noted that the deviating tendency which was manifested in the lack of coordination between political and military operations had resulted in the spreading of dark influences, corruption and infringement of public freedom.

He said people tended "to regard the order (Order 66/23) which promises greater freedom for individuals and greater sovereignty and development towards democracy as merely sugar-coated words or deceit."

He pointed out that these developments had led the CPT's Politburo to believe that their armed campaign was a correct means of struggle and refuse to surrender, hoping that they would be able to renew a political offensive.

"From now on, we must act more than talk -- not only to deter the CPT's counter-offensive, but to completely win the war as well as eradicating terrorism, ending armed struggle, restoring internal peace and destroying the CPT..." he said in the document.

Lt-Gen Chaowalit stressed that development of democracy would be a key weapon to overcome the CPT. "No country which is governed by a democratic system has failed to win over Communism or is threatened by Communism."

He described the communist insurgency situation in different regions as follows:

Central Region: Communist guerrillas are still active in Kui Buri and Pran Buri districts of Prachuap Khiri Khan, Nong Yaplong District of Phet Buri, Pak Tho District of Rat Buri, Sisawat and Sangkhla districts of Kanchanaburi. The central committee of the region is reported to be based in Kui Buri with about 300 guerrillas under arms.

Northeast: Communist activities have subsided remarkably with between 50-70 guerrillas still active in Zone One, about 80 in Zone Two and between 90-120 in Zone Three.

North: Almost all communist bases have been destroyed with the exception of one in southern Nan Province.

South: Repeated suppression operations have scattered most insurgents into the plains with a small number fleeing deeper into the jungle. However, communist insurgents are still active in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Krabi, Trang, Phatthalung and Satun Provinces.

150 Communists Remain

BK220142 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Nan -- A senior Army official declared here yesterday that there are now only about 150 armed communist insurgents waging guerrilla warfare in the North after the Third Army Region had decimated the last communist stronghold in the region early this month.

Chief-of-Staff of the Third Army Region Maj Gen Wisit Atkhumwong said the armed communist elements were moving along the Thai-Lao frontier in the North.

After 16 years of fighting the Third Army Region has finally uprooted all the communist strongholds, he declared.

The last communist stronghold, situated in southern Nan fell to government troops during an offensive Nov 3-Dec 4 this year. It was nicknamed "Operation Bloodless."

Insurgents Allocate Land

BK171505 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Sithammarat -- Communist insurgents in Cha-ua District of this southern province are trying to win support from villagers by allocating each poor family with a 18-rai plot of land, a Border Patrol Police [BPP] source said this morning.

It is not known how many families have come under this illegal land allocation scheme.

The Communists' action reportedly was welcomed by poor villagers who did not realise that the scheme was illegal, the source said. The authorities are observing the situation before taking any action, he added.

Meanwhile, another BPP source from the North said that Burmese rebels had increased their activities along the Burmese border opposite Chiang Rai Province.

The source said Burmese rebel groups under the command of Sawayawa, Sata and Col Parteleh were likely to merge into one group.

Guideline Issued for South

BK220906 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] A five-point guideline has been laid down for the Fourth Army in the South in a new policy based on the prime minister's order number 66/23, Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong told the BANGKOK WORLD this morning.

The new policy is meant to supplement, not replace the Tai Rom Yen policy laid down by Gen Han Linanon, he said. The Tai Rom Yen policy is a much broader concept encompassing the military, police and civilian while the new policy is aimed solely at the military, Gen Wanchai said.

The Tai Rom Yen policy has not been revoked and still stands, he said, adding that the Tai Rom Yen policy had been effective and had helped pacify the south over the past two years.

He denied ordering a ban on the use of the Tai Rom Yen badge and added that he still has one at home. There has never been any order to allow or disallow the use of the badge which has an official status, he said.

The new five-point policy says:

1. To do everything possible to quickly put a stop to the revolutionary war and all forms of guerrilla activities.
2. To give support to the protection of lives and property of the southern people.
3. To speed up the elimination of dark influences.
4. To speed up development for the sake of stability, according to the Royal Projects.
5. To support all official projects connected with social and economic development to raise the standard of living of the people of the south.

Gen Wanchai also revealed that at present there are about 3,000 "influential people" in the south. Of these, about 45 per cent are civilians, 26 per cent are policemen while another 26 per cent are kamnans and village headmen, he said.

He said that the general situation in the south had greatly improved although there was still a certain amount of guerrilla warfare. He promised to bring true democracy to the south and appealed to the co-operation of everybody. Any success which comes from this new policy would be the success of the people of the south as a whole, he said.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE -- Thailand and France recently signed a financial protocol whereby Thailand can draw about 600 million francs (approximately 1,800 million baht) in loans for use in the country's various projects, a well-informed source told the BANGKOK POST. The source said the protocol, with special emphasis on the telecommunications sector, was signed recently on the ministerial level and has yet to be approved by the Thai Government. The source disclosed that 35 percent of the 600 million francs will be soft loans while the remaining 65 percent will be in the form of export credits. The soft loan, the source noted, carries a 2.5 percent interest per annum with a 20-year grace period and a 30-year repayment schedule, while the export credit loan carries a yearly 10.5 percent interest with a 10-year grace period, and the repayment period will be 20 to 30 years, depending on the project. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 83 p 15 BK]

WORLD BANK LOAN -- Thailand has received a World Bank loan of about \$53 million for its tantalum ore plant project in Phuket Province. The loan agreement was signed on 8 December at the World Bank headquarters in Washington D.C. The loan will pay interest at 13.5 percent a year and is payable in 11 years, including a 4-year grace period. The new plant will make it possible to export partly refined tantalum instead of the slag from tin mines that contains tantalum. It is expected to earn about \$16 million a year in foreign exchange for Thailand in the first few years and eventually \$32 million a year. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Dec 83 BK]

NHAN DAN VIEWS RESULTS OF JAPANESE ELECTIONS

BK221322 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Dec 83

[NHAN DAN 21 December commentary: "It Was Not Unexpected Bad Luck"]

[Text] Public opinion both in and outside Japan has held that the recent 18 December House of Representatives election was a serious setback for Prime Minister Nakasone's party. The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] lost 36 seats, retaining only 250 of the total 511 seats in the House of Representatives, compared with the 286 seats it won in the previous election. Thus, it is six seats short of a simple majority. Even if it can add to its tally the eight seats won by the conservative deputies running as independent candidates, it will only obtain a working majority.

The LDP has thus lost the monopoly of the House of Representatives it has maintained since the 1980 election and is now forced to give greater consideration to the opposition parties. It is worth noting that several influential LDP and Nakasone cabinet members such as the ministers of education, labor, and national defense [quooocs phongf] and the Defense Agency director general were defeated, while many opposition parties won more victories, with the Japanese Socialist Party increasing the number of its seats by 11, the Komeito by 24, and the Democratic Socialist Party by 7. For its part, the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] won 27 seats, nearly equal to the 29-seat total it gained in the previous election.

The top LDP leaders, including Mr Nakasone, have had to admit failure. On 19 December, at a meeting held by the heads of various factions in the LDP to discuss election results, many held party leader and Prime Minister Nakasone responsible for the LDP's setback. Former Prime Minister Miki Takeo and many others demanded Nakasone's resignation. On his part, Mr Nakasone, though unable to deny defeat, euphemistically called it a harsh judgment handed down by the people, declared that he will remain as head of government.

It is necessary to recall that when dissolving the lower house 6 months before the end of its term, Nakasone and the LDP had hoped to win a solid majority that would enable them to adopt a series of reactionary policies and laws. They had calculated that by calling elections immediately they would prevent the situation from deteriorating further as a result of a campaign launched by the opposition parties to force former Prime Minister Tanaka to resign his Diet seat after he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for taking \$2 million in bribes from the U.S. company, Lockheed.

This calculation has been proven wrong. Many observers have contended that one of the numerous causes of the LDP's serious setback was Nakasone's protection of former Prime Minister Tanaka, leader of the most powerful faction in the LDP, who supported Nakasone's assumption of power a year ago.

The ruling LDP's defeat was all more acute if we recall that the incumbent prime minister himself had traveled the length and breadth of the country to campaign for his party, promising numerous educational and economic reforms and noisily touting Reagan's and Hu Yaobang's visits to Japan. Japan's biggest monopolist capitalist corporations threw themselves behind the LDP by spending billions of yen in campaigning for it and fiercely attacking the JCP and other democratic and progressive forces.

The most basic and deepest cause of the LDP's failure was the fact that the Nakasone cabinet has pursued an extremely unpopular domestic and foreign policy which has increasingly shown its militaristic tendency. It is Nakasone's consistent policy to take his country onto the path of militarization, unceasingly increasing military spending; strengthen Japan's politico-military alliance with the United States in an attempt to tie the Japan archipelago to the Reagan administration's adventurist nuclear war strategy; strengthen the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis; and broaden multi-faceted cooperation with the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist clique.

The Nakasone administration has cast aside the peace provision and three nonnuclear principles of the Japanese Constitution in an attempt to amend it in a bad direction. On the contrary, it has made no effort to reduce the record national debt of more than 10,000 billion yen and cut the steep high rate of unemployment. It has done even less to check political corruption, which has caused a big stir since the Tanaka bribery case was brought to light.

Obviously, the LDP's failure was not due to any unexpected bad luck; it was rather a fitting judgment handed down by the Japanese people on the entire policy of Nakasone and the LDP. This policy serves the interests of the Japanese monopolist capitalist class, threatens the laboring people's life, and endangers the peace and security of the Japanese and other Asian peoples. The Japanese radio-television company NHK itself has remarked: This election has shown the people's dissatisfaction with Japan's foreign policy, which follows too closely that of the Reagan administration.

The Japanese voters' stern warning has caused Washington to worry that the Tokyo authorities may face more difficulties in implementing military plans. The coming struggle of the Japanese people and democratic political forces will remain arduous and complex, however. The Japanese people's legitimate demands, reflected in the JCP's electoral platform, are to build a healthy political system on the basis of completely wiping out corruption and protecting the people's life; to abolish the Japan-U.S. security treaty, which is pushing Japan toward the danger of war started by the United States; to absolutely respect the three nonnuclear weapons principles; and to build a peaceful, independent, and neutral Japan.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA LEADERS' PRC MEETING CONDEMNED

OW230223 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Talk on current events: "The Covert Genocide Criminals Are Meeting in Beijing"]

[Text] The chieftains of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a covert Pol Pot genocide clique and a product of Beijing, are meeting in Beijing. The British London Broadcasting Station reported on 16 December that the reason those in power in China summoned this company to Beijing was to publicize this group's unity because the competition among these tripartite foot soldiers have turned their coalition into a virtually nominal action of compromise. This trip to Beijing was merely an action that was instructed by their masters in Zhongnanhai. The Beijing authorities summoned them to Beijing hoping to rectify their differences to warn them not to continue their internal conflict and their mutual vilifications and fighting so that the prestige of their backstage bosses will not be discredited.

While entertaining the company, Chinese President Li Xiannian reaffirmed China's support for them. Sihanouk, in turn, told his masters that the purpose of the tripartite personages' trip to Beijing was to express their respect and thanks to China.

During this meeting with Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan on 17 December, Hu Yaobang also hypocritically called on them to give up their personal animosities and unite. He also guaranteed that everything possible will be done to support the company in countering the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people and in countering the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people and in countering the state of Kampuchea, which is gradually recovering in a free and democratic atmosphere. Hu Yaobang also vilified and threatened Vietnam in an effort to comfort this company of foot soldiers who are in a constant state of anxiety.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reported on 17 December that the meetings of Hu Yaobang and his party with the company were cordial and friendly, and that according to plans, Deng Xiaoping will receive them on 24 December. This means that the leading figures in Zhongnanhai will all have met with the Pol Pot genocide chieftains.

For some time, the Beijing authorities have spared no efforts to cover up their plan to covertly direct and use the hands of the reactionary ASEAN forces to turn the Pol Pot clique into their tool for opposing the Kampuchean people and Vietnam. However, things went counter to their will, as the various ASEAN countries are seeing more and more clearly with each passing day that the Beijing authorities were driving them and the three Indochinese countries into creating an unstable situation in Southeast Asia to suit the Beijing authorities' wicked scheme to fish in troubled waters.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has existed for 5 years and is developing every day. On the contrary, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea suffers from smuggling, embezzlement, internal struggle for power and profits, and infighting. Under this situation, the ASEAN countries hope to resume the dialogue with the Indochinese countries. However, the Beijing authorities are making every effort to brag about their lackeys in order to reclaim their prestige. But, as those in power in Beijing ceremoniously entertained this company of criminals, the Chinese people were enraged by this serious violation of the pride of the Chinese nation. They believed those in power in Beijing had violated the Chinese revolutionary tradition by uniting with the genocide criminals who were angrily discredited and roundly denounced by the entire world, and are squandering the money and property of the Chinese people and supporting the Pol Pot genocide clique to undermine the recovery of the Kampuchean people. Apparently, such criminal actions are a naked challenge to the Chinese people and self-exposure of their collusion with the Pol Pot genocide clique.

SRV SAID TO BE PLANNING KAMPUCHEA OFFENSIVE

BK230121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnam is poised to launch its strongest ever dry-season offensive in Kampuchea, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

Hanoi has deployed in Ban Nimit, 17 kilometres from the Thai border at Aranyaprathet, a large number of tanks, armoured cars, and artillery pieces, including 155mm howitzers, intelligence sources said. The communist arsenal includes PT76 amphibious armoured cars, 30 T54 tanks, 25 armoured personnel carriers, two 155mm guns, a dozen 130mm field guns, 11 105mm artillery, 15 12.7mm anti-aircraft guns and 80 sets of 107mm "Stalin organs." Ban Nimit is Hanoi's most important logistic centre and fire-base in western Kampuchea. Sources said the new military hardware was unloaded by Russian freighters at Kompong Som deep-sea port this month and freighted to Ban Nimit last Sunday.

Meanwhile, a senior Thai military source confirmed the Western intelligence report of the Vietnamese military build-up, at Ban Nimit but contended the number of T54 medium tanks and APC's deployed there might be less.

He also confirmed a large number of Vietnamese troops had been stationed on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The exact figure was not known.

National Security Council Secretary-General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri predicted that Hanoi would commit more troops than ever before in an attempt to crush Kampuchean resistance forces. He said the forthcoming offensive would be the heaviest since Hanoi invaded Kampuchea in January 1979. Sqn Ldr Prasong said Vietnam would this time rely more on artillery and tanks in its offensive because it had sustained considerable casualties in its last military operation. He said Vietnamese forces had attacked Kampuchean refugee encampments on the border three times this year, killing several Kampuchean civilians. If the Vietnamese carried out border incursions in pursuit of guerrillas as they had done in the past, "they will meet with stiff resistance from Thai troops," he said.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES PRC'S 'CONTINUED HOSTILITY'

OW230811 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 23 -- NHAN DAN today once again denounces China's continued hostility toward Vietnam and the Indochinese countries as a whole.

The paper says: "On the one hand, Beijing continues its collusion with the U.S. imperialists in carrying out a war of sabotage in all fields including psychological warfare, espionage, economic sabotage, subversion and exhortation to confrontation between ASEAN and Indochinese... it continues to maintain tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border, carries on its acts of provocation and increases its violation against the Vietnamese territory, and has not given up its plan for another invasion.

"On the other hand, Beijing pretends to desire detente and tries to shift the responsibility on Vietnam for the break in the traditional friendship. The recent convening of its henchmen in the so-called 'democratic Kampuchea coalition' in Beijing is undeniable proof of Beijing's hostile policy toward the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Once again, to cover its sinister design, Beijing has whipped up a new campaign of defamation, charging Vietnam with violation of China's territory and with continuing to worsen the relations between the two countries".

NHAN DAN continues: "Beijing wants to give a rosy touch to a dark picture in order to reassure its lackeys. But the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The fast decline of the Pol Pot remnants and the isolation of their master are beyond doubt. The situation in three Indochinese countries is now better than ever, Vietnam's goodwill is radiating and public opinion in the ASEAN countries and the world has seen better the root of the question and the danger posed by China to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

"Faced with Beijing's hostile policy, Vietnam, however, does not desist in its policy of settling all problems between the two countries through negotiations with the aim of normalizing the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

NHAN DAN goes on: "Our stance remains unchanged. We always treasure our long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. History proves that in their revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples have always provided mutual assistance. The Vietnamese people will always entertain friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. We shall not spare any effort to restore our normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful co-existence and in the interests of both people. At the same time, we will remain determined to resist and defeat any moves of subversion or aggression by the Chinese ruling circles, the paper says in conclusion.

MOSCOW ENVOY CONFERS AWARD ON USSR'S USTINOV

BK221201 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Empowered by the Council of State, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem conferred in Moscow Wednesday the Ho Chi Minh Order on Soviet Marshal Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of national defense of the USSR. The award is in acknowledgement of the Soviet marshal's major contributions to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem said that Marshal Ustinov had, together with other Soviet leaders, built up the great friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries and helped Vietnam build its armed forces, consolidate its national defense, and defend the fatherland.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH LAOS

OW172133 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 17 -- Agreements on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos in 1984 have been signed here on the occasion of a visit by a governmental economic delegation of Laos. The delegation, led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry; and head of the Lao section of the Laos-Vietnam Economic and Cultural Cooperation Commission, came here for the 7th session of the commission. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dang Thi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, minister, and head of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea.

The Lao delegation was received by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other localities.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW171842 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 17 -- A delegation of the Iranian Foreign Ministry led by Ali Ahani, general political director for Asia and Oceania, paid a visit to Vietnam from December 14-17. While here, the delegation laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It was cordially received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan received and conferred with the delegation. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries, and discussed the possibility of developing bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES 2D COMMUNIQUE ON PLENUM

BK221458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Communique No 2 of the Seventh National Assembly's Sixth Session -- date not given]

[Text] On 21 December, the Nationalities Council and the various standing committees of the National Assembly met to study and discuss the Council of Ministers reports on the 1984 state plan and budget and the targets to be attained in 1985. The deputies worked in groups.

On 22 December, the National Assembly met in plenary session at the conference hall. It heard a report of the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee presented by committee Chairman Do Van Tap; a report of the Nationalities Council presented by council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh; a report of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee presented by committee Chairman Tran Do; a report of the National Assembly Public Health and Social Welfare Committee presented by committee Chairman Duong Quoc Chinh; and a report of the National Assembly Committee for Youth, Teenagers, and Children presented by committee chairman Le Thanh Dao.

The National Assembly also heard a report on the world situation and our state's foreign policy presented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 23 DEC

BK231115 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The sixth session of the Seventh National Assembly continued in Hanoi on Friday. On Thursday, the Assembly heard reports on the state plan and budget and on activities in the fields of culture, education, public health, social welfare, youths, and children. The same day, the assembly heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on the world situation and the foreign affairs of the state.

PHAM VAN DONG ON COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT WORK

BK221006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

["Excerpt" of address by Chairman Pham Van Dong to the communications and transportation sector's 14-17 Hanoi conference -- read by announcer; exact date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: Last year I visited and addressed a conference held by you, comrades, to review your 1982 activities. Today I am pleased to have the opportunity to visit you again at this conference. As I promised you at your previous conference, if you satisfactorily carried out the 1983 state plan and made good progress, I would come to congratulate you and say thank you. Now I am pleased because you have struggled hard and made progress, and I should thank you because you have brought me a source of encouragement.

I have read a report reviewing your 1983 activities and have had a working session with the comrade minister [of communications and transportation]. Your report gives a full description of all activities performed so far and of all the shortcomings to be overcome in order to successfully implement the 1984 state plan. Transportation output, the quality of work performance, and work effectiveness are also noted in your report.

After citing various achievements scored by the entire communications and transportation sector in 1983, Chairman Pham Van Dong emphatically discussed the following points of general importance with regard to our country's socioeconomic situation and tasks as well as a number of deficiencies on the part of the communications and transportation sector:

1. It is necessary to satisfactorily exploit all existing potential in manpower, in the force of cadres and workers, in equipment and materials, in the aid given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and in natural resources which we have not yet exploited or failed to fully exploit. This is a very urgent task to be reflected by the communications and transportation sector in all areas of activity. It is also the duty of all sectors and units.

You, comrades, must survey and get hold of this latent potential and devise plans and measures for its exploitation with the determination to constantly increase the capacity and the effectiveness of the entire communications and transportation sector. To achieve this aim, we must satisfactorily develop the three revolutions and foster the creativity of every individual; of the various collectives -- large or small; and of the entire sector. We must first reorganize production and management.

2. It is necessary to develop the right to collective mastery of the cadres and workers of the sector. We must launch a vigorous emulation movement to work in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings: All sectors must emulate their achievements, all of the people must emulate their achievements; we will certainly be victorious; the enemy will certainly be defeated.

We must practice frugality while ensuring the constant growth of our country's socialist communications and transportation sector. Here the sense of mastery must be linked with the sense of serving the national economy and the people's lives. Only when we have a good sense of mastery can we serve effectively. Conversely, only when we serve effectively can we possess a good sense of mastery. At present, we have not done these two things well.

Along with building up the sector, we must pay attention to opposing negativism. In 1983, negativism in the communications and transportation sector has declined, but it is still generally regarded as rather serious and prevalent.

You, comrades, must take practical steps to coordinate with various sectors, mass organizations, and localities, especially with the public security sector, in initiating a resolute, constant, and effective struggle against negativism and against the enemy's sabotage activities. This is a very important task. The people will evaluate the progress of the communications and transportation sector through its efforts to overcome negativism.

3. It is necessary to build a contingent of competent cadres -- including cadres-in-charge, managerial cadres, and technical cadres -- and a contingent of skilled workers with a revolutionary offensive spirit.

Recently, I visited the Thang Long Bridge project site. The work performance of cadres and workers over there was good, and the quality of construction was satisfactory.

At a time when the situation is still beset with difficulties, we must, on the one hand, organize and create conditions for cadres and workers to work effectively. On the other hand, we must satisfactorily care for their ideological activities and their spiritual and material life. Only by doing so can we fully exploit all existing potential and ensure high output, good quality, and better results before helping cadres and workers attain appropriate professional skills. The communications and transportation sector is fully capable of doing these things since it deals with both production and business. Any cadre-in-charge failing to concern himself with the welfare of his cadres and workers will be regarded as shirking his responsibility toward his men and toward the party and the state.

I want to point out to you, comrades, another thing. The years 1984-85 -- the 2 remaining years in our Third 5-Year Plan -- will be very important because they will decide the success of all the major tasks and objectives for the period 1981-85 and because during this time we will have to make the best preparations for the 1986-90 plan and succeeding plans.

According to the state plan, the communications and transportation sector is responsible for adequately and promptly transporting all sorts of materials and goods from delivery to receiving points. This mandate is dictated by the state plan, the national economy, and the people's needs. You, comrades, must strive to do your utmost to make your worthy contributions to this glorious undertaking.

As for the communications and transportation sector's planning work, it must satisfy the two demands for serving production and the people's lives. You, comrades, must satisfactorily fulfill these tasks so as to effectively contribute to maintaining distribution and circulation activities, stabilizing the market and prices, gradually stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and boosting the national economy. Wherever there are inhabitants, production, and goods to be transported, the communications and transportation sector must be present. Goods must not be left piled up, waiting to be transported. This must be observed by the communications and transportation sector at the central, local, and grassroots levels.

Formerly, I thought it would be hard for the communications and transportation to advance one step. However, now I think this can be realized because the communications and transportation sector has experienced fundamental changes, although more efforts are still needed to move forward.

The state will make investments and create conditions for you, comrades, but you must strictly comply with the motto: The state and the people work together; so do the central and local administrations.

The growth of the revolution always requires us to struggle to overcome difficulties and to constantly move forward.

In this spirit, I, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, once again cite and commend you, all the cadres and workers of the communications and transportation sector, for having satisfactorily fulfilled your tasks as outlined in the 1983 state plan.

I wish you overfulfillment of the 1984 state plan in all respects. I am waiting to welcome your increasingly greater achievements. I wish the communications and transportation sector rapid and vigorous growth so it can satisfactorily carry out its important mandate as dictated by the national economy.

BRIEFS

DONG NAI GRAIN COLLECTION -- By mid-November, Dong Nai Province had collected 86,643 metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent. This figure shows that Dong Nai has exceeded its grain collection plan by 7.5 percent. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Dec 83 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION -- As of late November, Hau Giang Province had concluded its grain collection for 1983 with more than 340,000 metric tons. This figure includes 5,000 metric tons collected in excess of plan. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Dec 83 BK]

OFFICIAL CALLS ON OPEC NOT TO REDUCE OIL PRICES

BK201449 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The minister of mining and energy, Subroto, called of OPEC member countries not to reduce their oil prices, especially in the world markets. Subroto also reminded that oil prices during 1984, although expected to be better than the previous year, will continue to be gloomy. According to the minister, the increase of oil consumption in the world in 1984 is estimated at around 500,000 to 800,000 barrels per day, while oil consumption during 1983 is around 44 million barrels per day.

The minister stated this in Jakarta this afternoon when he witnessed the signing ceremony of a production-sharing contract between Pertamina and U.S. oil company [as heard] Asamera Overseas. The signing of the draft of the contract was conducted by the president director of Pertamina, Yudo Sumbono, and the director of Asamera, William Robert Cooper.

Based on the contract, the Asamera Oil Company will get back all expenses for the operations, while the ratio of production sharing between Pertamina and the U.S. oil company will be at 85 to 15 for crude oil and 70 to 30 for gas.

With the signing of the contract, Indonesia has signed 62 production-sharing contracts, 3 working contracts, 2 technical aid contracts, and 12 joint operation contracts for 79 operation areas.

MOKHTAR ANNOUNCES SUHARTO TRIP TO SINGAPORE

BK161329 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] During his scheduled trip to Batam Island on 27 December, President Suharto will make a stopover in Singapore for a few hours to hold talks with Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen this in Jakarta this afternoon. However, Mokhtar did not disclose issues to be discussed by the two heads of state during the meeting.

On the Islamic summit meeting in Casablanca, Morocco next month, the minister said it will be preceded by a foreign ministers meeting on 12-14 January 1984 to pave the way for the summit. The meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization, which will be held on 16-18 January 1984, will be attended by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah as head of the Indonesian delegation. Minister Mokhtar also told newsmen that the Netherlands Foreign Minister Van den Broek will visit Indonesia early next month to hold talks on bilateral relations.

SUARA KARYA ON SUHARTO'S MALAYSIA VISIT

BK200955 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In a column, SUARA KARYA commented on the outcome of President Suharto's visit to Malaysia. It said that the visit has a political and economic weight because the discussion between President Suharto and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed not only covered bilateral relations but also the Asian region. According to this daily, the fields of cooperation agreed upon between the two heads of government have a very strategic meaning for future development. However, SAURA KARYA said, in order to be able to face various possibilities, it may be wise to apply the agreement reached in Kuala Lumpur meeting in more detailed and complementary technical cooperation.

MALAYSIATHIRD COUNTRIES URGED TO TAKE IN MORE REFUGEES

BK191519 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Third countries have been urged to take in more Vietnamese illegal immigrants from Malaysia without imposing their conditions. The call was made by the secretary of the National Security Council, Mr Abdul Malik Aziz, when opening the fourth annual meeting of the Task Force Seven, which is responsible for the management of Vietnamese boat people in the country. He said the figures for the acceptance of such immigrants have shown that these countries are no longer liberal. Moreover, they are more selective and impose certain conditions for accepting such illegal immigrants.

According to Mr Abdul Malik, an average of 934 Vietnamese illegal immigrants landed in Malaysia each month since January, compared with 794 who left for resettlement in third countries each month.

He makes it clear that though Malaysia understands the requirements of these third countries, it does not wish to be saddled with those illegal immigrants that the other countries do not wish to take in.

OFFICIAL SEES NO THREAT FROM USSR NAVAL ACTIVITY

BK231020 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Deputy Minister of Defense Abang Abu Bakar says increased Soviet naval activity in the Strait of Malacca poses no threat to the security of the country. He was commenting on reports that Soviet strategy is to control the strait, which is a transit point for over 80 percent of strategic minerals imported by the United States and Western Europe. Abang Abu Bakar explained that the strait is an international sealane, and all ships had the right to use it.

The deputy minister was speaking to newsmen after presenting excellent service award to the Ministry of Defense staff in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Speaking at the ceremony, Abang Abu Bakar said productivity would only be achieved if a sense of responsibility at all levels has been improved.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT AMENDMENT BILL APPROVED

BK221436 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] A bill to amend the Official Secrets Act of 1972 was passed by the Dewan Negara [Senate] today. The bill, among other things, seeks to increase the penalties for spying as it is felt that the sentence for this offense at present is inadequate. In presenting the bill, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Encik Kassim Ahmad said the act makes it an offense not to report a request for information on places and (?munitions) for war. Punishments for both offenses would be imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding 20,000 ringgit, or both.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said during question time that donations collected in the country for Palestinian aid were officially channeled to the Palestine Welfare Society. The society, which was specially established by the PLO to receive aid for the welfare of the Palestinians, is also certified by the Organization of Islamic Conference. The deputy minister also expressed satisfaction that all aid for the Palestinians was given directly.

VOPM COMMENTS ON BIRTH OF MALAYSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

BK211330 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia 1230 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Editorial: "Making Great and Heroic Progress Along a Glorious Line Pointed Out by the Malaysian Communist Party"]

[Text] On 21 July, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] and the revolutionary wing of the CPM issued a very heartening joint announcement. The announcement has aroused great reaction in the country and abroad and attracted the attention of leaders of various groups.

In conjunction with the announcement, both parties held (?frequent) meetings from the end of November until the beginning of December this year based on the results achieved at the meeting last July and reached an understanding to the effect that they would officially establish the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] on 5 December 1983.

The issuance of the joint announcement in July created an uproar throughout the fatherland. When the MCP was solemnly established, it was as if a salvo was being fired ushering in a new era of the revolutionary movement of our country's proletariat and indicating a new turning point in history.

The solemn establishment of the MCP did not only meet the desire of communists, freedom fighters, the revolutionary masses, and comrades overseas who were closely watching the Malayan revolution, but also provided an attractive setting and a clear resolution for the merging and greater [words indistinct] of the revolutionary front and the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in our country. This was a historic victory of the proletarian class and [words indistinct] of our country -- a heavy blow to reactionaries in the country and abroad and [words indistinct] and the like. Let us hail the great victory attained by our [words indistinct].

The MCP Central Committee has revised the party program and guidelines, the general program, and the new party constitution and issued an important statement in relation to the establishment of the MCP. The party Central Committee has unanimously elected Comrade (Chang Chen Ying) as general secretary of the party Central Committee and Comrade (Huang Chen) as assistant general secretary of the party Central Committee.

At the same time, the party Central Committee (?decided) to merge the two armed forces, which were originally under the leadership of the respective parties, into the Malaysian People's Liberation Army under a unified command; standardize the army banner and military march song; and change the name of the Malayan People's Liberation Federation to Malaysian People's Liberation League.

The solemn establishment of the MCP is a demand of the era, a historical necessity, and a revolutionary need. In the course of the establishment of the new party, leaders of both parties made all-out efforts, made long preparations, and extensively pooled the valuable opinions of numerous comrades in the country and abroad, the elder revolutionaries, and comrades and friends who cared for our party.

Therefore, the establishment of the MCP reflects the common resolution and eloquence of the masses and serves as an exemplary example which shows that the communists in our country have the courage to effectively (?combine) the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete conditions in our country.

Using the development of history as a guideline, the MCP made a detailed analysis of the real condition of the society in our country as well as the condition of the enemies at the present time.

It has also independently and realistically mapped out new programs for our country's revolution in the present phase. It has clearly defined the struggle tasks and the historic mission borne by the people in peninsular Malaya and North Kalimantan and also endeavored to merge the revolutionary movements by the people in the two regions toward a common goal of liberation.

Having made a profound analysis of the unique condition of the society in Singapore and its historical development, the party pointed out that the Singaporean people must make suitable preparations for and select suitable forms of struggle in accordance with the particular conditions of Singaporean society. The party has even reiterated its great attention to and strong support for the revolutionary struggle of the Singaporean people.

The party has confirmed from the beginning that Marxism-Leninism is the guiding ideology and the main theoretical basis of our party and our country's revolution. Besides, it highly appreciates Mao Zedong thought as an important element of Marxism-Leninism. The party calls for an application of Mao Zedong thought to the concrete conditions in our country's revolution and [word indistinct] lead the struggle of our country's struggle.

The party admits that our country's present-day society is a semifeudal and semicolonial one. The conflict between bureaucratic capitalists, landlords, and imperialists against the people of all walks of life in our country constitutes the main contradiction in our country. The task of our country's people at this stage of history is to overthrow the dictatorial government of the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime; completely abolish the oppressive and exploitive systems perpetrated by bureaucratic capitalists, landlords, and imperialists; establish a new political, economic, and cultural [word indistinct], and establish a people's republic of Malaysia which is democratic, independent, just, and strong.

The party reiterates that Malaysia is a [words indistinct] country, but there has been a serious alienation among people of various nationalities due to the divide-and-rule policy launched by the imperialists and the reactionaries. Therefore, if we want to lead our country's people to ultimate victory, we must do our best to unite and educate the people, especially the open-minded and progressive Malaysian intellectuals; inspire class awareness among people of various nationalities; and unite the revolutionary forces of people of various nationalities, especially the proletariat and the working class, so as to establish a powerful alliance of workers and peasants for waging a joint struggle. Under no circumstances should a separate struggle be waged by a single group.

In its program, the party advocates the principle of equality, unity, and mutual help among people of various nationalities in all aspects. This is based on the principle that each nationality, be it a majority or a minority, has equal rights and that any form of oppression and discrimination against any nationality is definitely opposed.

In the present struggle, the party will guide the masses in waging an irreconcilable struggle against the ruling regime, which perpetrates an oppressive and divide-and-rule policy. The party will wisely unite all democratic forces to oppose the present ruling regime with a view to eventually overthrowing the present reactionary regime.

The party leadership, the people's army, and the united front are the three main talismans needed to defeat the enemy and win victory for the revolution.

The party believes that apart from developing the party and the army, and all-out effort must be launched to enlarge the united front, especially as the present armed struggle is at its [word indistinct] stage and as the movement of democratic forces has attained certain progress.

Underground warfare is our main strength in implementing the operations of the united front and waging our struggle in enemy-controlled territory. Therefore, the party will waste no time in further developing ideological indoctrination and underground warfare operations. It will also consolidate its positions. We have already enlisted and cultivated competent personnel for carrying out the operations of the united front. The party opposes adventurism and [passage indistinct].

In all policies and undertakings, the party upholds a combination of lofty principles and necessary flexibility. On basic issues, we must defend the party's revolutionary stand on the proletariat struggle, defend the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles as well as the party's programs and strategy, and defend the interests of the people of various nationalities.

However, in concrete undertakings and struggle, we must take into account the different levels of the people's awareness as well as the complicated nature of struggle, and then adopt flexible tactics accordingly. The party opposes the so-called unprincipled flexibility as well as the so-called strict adherence to the principle which rejects any necessary flexibility.

In leading the people to wage the struggle against the enemy, the party must be able to distinguish strategy and tactics. It must be able to immediately switch one form of struggle to another in accordance with the changing situation, to spell out political demands by [passage indistinct]. It must also be able to capitalize on various contradictions which exist in the enemy camp, distinguish important matters from the unimportant and concentrate our strength against the main enemy.

The party earlier reiterated that an independent and self-supporting principle is the party's basic stand in solving the problems of our country's revolution. The party believes the revolutionary struggle must be implemented in accordance with the special traits and the revolutionary laws of our country, and the victory in the revolution can only be achieved by mainly relying on the people's awareness and on the strength that we ourselves have built.

However, the party also believes that, during this age of imperialism, the revolutionary struggles waged by the proletariat, oppressed classes and nations in various countries, are interrelated. Therefore, the party advocates internationalist assistance that is cordial, unselfish, and independent, while firmly opposing any outside interference and control. The party upholds the internationalism of the proletariat and unity with true Marxist-Leninist political parties and organizations throughout the world and the oppressed classes and nations. It supports the just struggle of the peoples of all countries, and opposes all aggression.

The party advocates cordial relations with more friends, but it will not become a stooge for bigger parties or countries. In this connection, the party will strictly observe guidelines on relations with fraternal parties. Internally, the party will endeavor to realize the merger of all revolutionary forces throughout the country, especially those of the former CPM and other revolutionary people of the Malay Peninsula and North Kalimantan. This will encourage the merger of revolutionary movements throughout the world, especially in socialist countries, as well as the merger of communist and labor parties in various countries, including those in the Southeast Asian countries.

Our party maintains there is no reason why revolutionary parties and people cannot unite to jointly wage a just struggle against their common enemy, that is to say, against the reactionaries of various countries that have always combined forces to oppress the revolutionary forces' struggle. Even though our party is small, we are willing to make our contribution to the best of our ability in this great endeavor.

Our experience in the struggle has taught us that Chin Peng and his clique are political imposters and conspirators who have pretended to support a revolutionary cause. So far, they have pursued opportunistic policies at various periods of history by abusing the CPM leadership they usurped. This has resulted in a serious setback for our country's struggle. In 1967, they started to purge the so-called counterrevolutionary elements in the Central Committee, which was under the direct control of the northern Malayan bureau. After that, they continued their wicked purge on the armed forces in 1969. As a result, there was a serious rift in the CPM and the National Liberation Army.

During the past 13 years, these conspirators have adamantly refused to recant and continued to ignore the interests of the party and the revolution. They have been reluctant to rectify false accusations and accept responsibility for the schism which took place in the party and the army and stubbornly refused to resolve the schism in the party through peaceful negotiations. Instead, they created obstacles to efforts to reconstruct our revolutionary army by deliberately creating a new blood feud.

These facts have strengthened our belief that, if their crimes are not completely eradicated and their counterrevolutionary conspiracy destroyed, we will not be able to bring back to the army and party the revolutionary comrades they deceived, nor will we be able to accomplish our mission to reunite the party and the army.

At present, Chin Peng and his clique are already in a very isolated position both in the country and abroad. If they adamantly refuse to recant and continue to be hostile to the revolutionary cause, their names will go down in history as criminals. Those who continue to pursue their misguided policy will inevitably meet with an unpleasant end.

Experience has shown that our party has made correct decisions both in the past and at present. The establishment of the MPC and the views expressed by Chin Peng on certain issues have shown that our party is indeed a party that is realistic, that highly upholds the principle of freedom and independence, that is mature in political and ideological fields, and that is able to play an important role in a struggle and win ultimate victory.

By highly upholding the principles of unity and militancy, our party will surely be able to win the respect and confidence of all true revolutionaries and progressive figures in the country and abroad. In short, our party will become a proud participant in the global revolution.

With the existence of a proletariat vanguard which is as steady, dynamic, and far-sighted as a helmsman, our country's revolution is bound to overcome all obstacles and win ultimate victory. Let the vicious enemies tremble in the face of the people's fury. Long live the MCP! Long live the merger of the proletariat revolutionary forces! Long live the unity of the people of various nationalities!

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